The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,166.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "Ethiopia," 1,132 tons, 400 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 2nd March at noon.

	March.		March.
Leave Bombay	2	Leave Galle	9
„ Carwar	3	„ Negapatam	12
„ Mangalore	4	„ Madras	15
„ Cannanore	5	„ Coconada	17
„ Calicut	5	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Beypore	6	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Cochin	6	„ Gopalpore	19
„ Tuticorin	7	„ False Point	20
„ Colombo	8	Arrive Calcutta	21

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingas, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Mar.	Mar.	Down.	Mar.	Apl.
Leave Bombay	8	& 22	Leave Bussorah	28	& 9
„ Kurrachee	12	26	„ Fao	26	9
„ Guadur	13	27	„ Bushire	28	11
„ Muscat	16	30	„ Lingas	30	13
	April			April.	
„ Bunder Abbas	18	1	„ Bunder Abbas	1	15
„ Lingas	19	2	„ Muscat	3	17
„ Bushire	22	5	„ Guadur	5	19
„ Fao	23	6	„ Kurrachee	7	21
Arrive Bussorah	24	7	Arrive Bombay	10	24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "Martaban," 600 Tons, 100 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on Monday, the 1st March, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 8	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

The Dauruntur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhuruntur at 1 P.M.

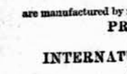
The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.



STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
Second Class	„ 3 8	„ 4 0
Deck	„ 1 8	„ 2 0
Horses	„ 4 0	„ 5 0
Carriages	„ 4 0	„ 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

PURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTHALL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURBHASHUNKER GOWREE-HUNKER, Bhownuggur, or to the undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

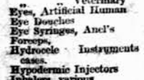
THE well known first class Steamer "Pilot," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

Hurnee. | Jeytapoor. | Vingorla.
Unjunwell. | Malwan. | Goa.
Rutnagherry.

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to J. Dixon, Rampart Row.

FOR LONDON.

(With prompt despatch.)



THE fine A 1 Ship "Lady McDonald," 632 Tons Register, Captain Kennedy, having the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged. For Freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FOR ENGLAND VIA HAVRE.

(To sail about 1st March.)

THE fine A 1 Iron Clipper Ship "Talisman," 1,200 tons register, W. Bartlett, R. N. R., Commander. This Ship has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply on board to Captain Bartlett, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 1st proximo.)

THE A 1 Clipper ship "Erie," 1,010 tons Register, Captain Raisbeck, has good accommodation for a few first class passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply on board to Captain Raisbeck, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1869

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES by

COXETER AND SON,

(ESTABLISHED 1839.)

Manufacturers by appointment to

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, LONDON,

are manufactured by first class workmen only, and obtained

PRIZE MEDALS

AT THE

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

of 1851 and 1862

For Superior Workmanship and Quality.

Abdominal Belts.	Knives, Amputating
Amputating Instruments	Lancets, Abscess
Arm Slings.	Lancets, Bleeding
Artery Forceps	Lancets, Gum
Auriscopes	Midwifery Instruments
Bougies, Silver	Needles, Seton and others
Bougies, Wax	Pessaries
Bullet Extractors	Post-mortem Instruments
Bullet Forceps	Probes
Caustic Holders, Ivory	Sounds, Silver and Steel
Caustic Holders, Silver	Specula, Anal
Caustic Holders, Vulcanite	Specula, Ear
Catheters, Gum Elastic	Specula, Eye
Catheters, Silver	Specula, Vaginal
Cupping Instruments, complete case	Sphymographa, Maury's
Cupping Glasses	Splints
Dilators, Holt's	Sponge Tents
Ear Douches	Sponges, Sanitary
Ear Trumpets	Stethoscopes
Ear Vibrators, Solomon's	Suspensory Bandages
Enema Apparatus, Coxeter's	Syringes, Elastic
„ „ Irrigateur	Syringes, Glass
„ „ Dr. Kennedy's	Syringes, Vulcanite
„ „ Mathews	Test Tubes, and Racks
„ „ Read's	Tongue Depressors
„ and Stomach Pump Apparatus	Tourniquets
„ „ Veterinary	Trocars
Eyes, Artificial Human	Trusses, Coles'
Eye Douches	Trusses, Ordinary
Eye Syringes, Anel's	Trusses, Salmon and Ody's
Forceps,	Trusses, White's Mocmain
Hydrocele Instruments in cases.	Urinometers
Hypodermic Injectors	Urinals, Glass
Issketers, various	Urinals, Gutta Percha
Knives, Abscess	Urinals, India Rubber
	Urinals, Metals
	Vaccine Points
	&c. &c. &c

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25.
To Trieste—1st Class £61 10s., 2nd class £37 5s.
Through to Liverpool, 1st class, £87; 2nd class, £45.
} Exclusive of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Krishna," 1,500 tons, Captain H. Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 10th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEVENS' CIRCUS.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

IMMENSE BILL OF ATTRACTION EVERY EVENING.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD MARCH,

A GRAND STAFF NIGHT,

Under the distinguished Patronage of

BRIGADIER GENERAL T. STOCK.

THE PAVILION,

as it stands entire, including Seats, Platforms, Side Walling, Side Poles, and Ring Pole for sale.

STEVENS' CIRCUS.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.

THIS EVENING, MONDAY, 1ST MARCH,

FOR THE

BENEFIT

OF

PABLO FAUQUE,

The celebrated double Somersault Thrower and Leaper.

For particulars see the Bills of the Day.

GRACE EGERTON.

(Mrs. GEORGE CASE.)

Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, has the honour to announce that Grace Egerton (Mrs. George Case) and Mr. George Case will have the honour of making their first appearance in Bombay

TO-MORROW EVENING, MARCH 2ND, 1869,

AT THE

GRANT ROA THEATRE,

in their Popular Entertainment of the Drawing Room Floor, or Quiet Apartments for a Bachelor, written expressly for them by Edmund Yates, Esq.

Grace Egerton as	Lady Teazle.
Grace Egerton as	Katty Mooney.
Grace Egerton as	Captain de Boots.
Grace Egerton as	Mrs. Kubbards.

Grace Egerton as the renowned English Tenor Sims Reeves, with Ballads, My Pretty Jane, and Come into the Garden Maud.

Grace Egerton as	The Rifle Volunteer.
Grace Egerton as	Deborah Griggs.
Grace Egerton as	Mrs. Ferret.
Mrs. George Case as	Mrs. George Case.
Concertina and Violin	Mr. George Case.
Pianoforte	Mr. John Willy.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (all numbered)	Rs. 5
Stalls (all numbered)	„ 3
Upper Circle	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

Doors open at half past 8, performance to commence at 9 P.M. precisely.

Tickets to be had only of Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Hummum Street, Fort, where plans of Dress Circle and Stalls can be seen. Mr. Willy begs to state that all Tickets for the Dress Circle and Stalls will be numbered, so that persons holding tickets for those places will find corresponding numbers on each seat, which will belong to them.

There are only 172 Dress Circle Seats and 111 Stalls, and no more Tickets will be issued than there are numbered Seats for in those places.

6 Clare Road, Byculla.

GRACE EGERTON

HAS ARRIVED,

and will perform

TO-MORROW EVENING.

Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, has the honour to announce the arrival of Grace Egerton (Mrs. George Case) and Mr. George Case, who will make their first appearance in Bombay To-morrow Evening, at the Grant Road Theatre, in their celebrated entertainment A Drawing Room Floor to Let, introducing Sketches of Odd People. Mr. Willy begs to state that any Communications for Mr. and Mrs. Grace Case may be addressed to them at his Residence, No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla.

MR. J. NEUBERG,

6 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay,

Begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and Regimental Messes to the stock of his Wines, Beer, Stout, &c., he has on hand

WINES.

Port—A really Pure and Sound Wine by direct Importation	Rs. 24 per dozen.
Sherry—Direct from Xeres	„ 24 „
Madeira	„ 27 „

CLARET.

Medoc	Rs. 10 8 per doz.
Faculac	„ 12 0 do.
Extra fine	„ 14 0 do.
do. Pints	„ 8 0 do.
Margaux, Quarts	„ 16 0 do.

BEER AND STOUT.

Bass' Beer in quarts, bottled by Cameron and Saunders	Rs. 6 0 per doz.
Best Guinness's Stout, bottled by Friend, In quarts	„ 6 8 do.
In Pints	„ 4 4 do.
Cognac Vieux, first quality	Rs. 24 per dozen.
Do. second „	„ 20 „

J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS.

Mr. N. has just received a fresh supply of really first rate quality of Cheroots and Cigars.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS, No. I. II. III.

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS & CIGARS.

INDANA,

LONG COMMON.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

MANILLA CHEROOTS & CIGARS No. 2.

HAVANNA CIGARS.

J. NEUBERG.

LADY'S HIGHLY FINISHED SCISSORS, IN CASE, containing three pairs. Per case Rs. 7-8, 9, and Rs. 12.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SAUNDERS' SUPERFINE EXTRA THICK CLOTHING PAPERS.—The undersigned have just received a quantity of this most excellent paper, which they desire to recommend to the heads of offices as being quite as economical and far more cleanly than the common kinds.

Red, White, Blue, or Buff, per Ream Rs. 35, per quire Rs. 2.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

RAILWAY CURVES just received as follows :—

Pear Tree Wood by Stanley	Per Set Rs. 25
Card Board by Holtzapfel	„ „ 25
Zinc by Elliott	„ „ 40

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THERMOMETERS just received.

Plain Boxwood by Cassella	Each Rs. 2
Improved Registering Thermometers, either maximum or minimum	„ „ 12
Combined maximum and minimum Thermometers by Negrette and Zambra	„ 30

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

MONEY BELTS.—These will be found most useful to Travellers, as they enable Money and Valuables to be carried without inconvenience—strong fine quilted canvas strengthened with leather Rs. 4-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WHATMAN'S HAND MADE BANK POST WRITING PAPERS.—A supply of this favourite Paper just to hand.

Post Octavo	Per ream Rs. 11
Post Quarto	„ „ 20
Envelopes to match,	Per thousand „ 18

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE NEW EBONITE SET SQUARES by Stanley, Rs. 2-8 to 4.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CARD BOARD PROTRACTORS by Holtzapfel Rs. 4 to 6.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. "Rangoon," (1,776 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain D. Remeddom, will be despatched for the above Ports on Friday, the 5th March, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, and Calcutta.

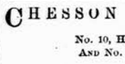
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 3rd proximo.

G. P. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 27th February 1869.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 6th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "Golconda," (1,909 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain C. I. Wilkinson, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 5th proximo.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 27th February 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—Wanted a Zinc Fitter or Plumber. Apply at the Office of the Chief Resident Engineer, Byculla Villa.

26th February 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "KHORASAN," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery of their respective Goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the Ship's deck.

LYON & Co.,

Agents for Owners of the Ship "Khorasan."

Bombay, 26th February 1869.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

No. 10, Hummum Street, Bombay,

And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

	Rs. a.
Letters to a Member of Parliament on the Indian Problem and its late solution. By H. G. Keene, author of "The Moghul Empire." ... ... (1867)	3 12
The Marquis of Dalhousie's Administration of British India. Vol. I., containing the acquisition and administration of the Punjaub. By E. Arnold, M. A. ... ... (1862)	11 4
A description of the Character, Manners, and Customs of the People of India; and of their Institutions, religious and civil. By the Abbé J. A. Dubois. 2nd Edition, with notes, corrections, and additions, by the Rev. G. U. Pope ... ... (1862)	21 0
Dean Alford's Greek Testament, with English Notes. Abridged by B. H. Alford, M. A. ... ... (1859)	8 0
Natal Sermons. Second Series of Discourses by the Right Rev. J. W. Colenso, D.D. ... ... (1868)	3 12
Walks in the Black Country and its Green Border Land. By Elihu Burritt, M. A. ... ... (1868)	9 0
Ditto ditto. 2nd Edition ... ... (1869)	4 0
The Siberian Overland Route from Peking to Petersburg, through the deserts and steppes of Mongolia, Tartary, &c. By Alex. Michie ... ... (1864)	12 0
British Sports and Pastimes, 1868. Edited by A. Trollope ... ... (1868)	8 0
Great Harefield: a novel ... ... (1867)	9 0
Passages of a Working Life during half a century: with a prelude of early reminiscence s. 3 vols. By C. Knight ... ... (1864-5)	24 0
The History of Scotland from Agricola's Invasion to the Revolution of 1688. 4 vols. By J. Hill Burton ... (1867)	42 0
With the French in Mexico. By J. F. Elton, late 98th Foot and A. D. C. to Lord Strathnairn ... ... (1867)	8 0
An Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy and of the principal philosophical questions discussed in his writings. By J. S. Mill ... ... (1865)	10 8
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The Sacred City of the Hindoos; an account of Benares in ancient and modern times. By the Rev. H. A. Sherring. With an introduction by Fitzedward Hall, M.A. (1868)	15 12
Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa; with accounts of the manners and customs of the people, and of the chase of the Gorilla, Crocodile, Leopard, Elephant, Hippopotamus, and other animals. By P. B. du Chaillu. With map and illustrations ... ... (1861)	15 12
The Administration of Justice in British India; its past history and present state: comprising an account of the laws peculiar to India. By W. H. Morley, Barrister ... ... (1858)	11 4
A Journey to Ashango-Land: and further penetration into Equat-rial Africa. By P. B. du Chaillu. ... (1867)	15 12
Wild Sports of the World: a book of Natural History and adventure. By Jas. Greenwood. ... ... (1864)	5 12
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Bhootan and the Story of the Dooar War; including sketches of a three months' Residence in the Himalayas, and Narrative of a visit to Bhootan in May 1865. By Dr. Rennie, 20th Hussars ... ... (1866)	9 0
A narrative of Captivity in Abyssinia; with some account of the late Emperor Theodore, his country and people. By Dr. H. Blanc ... ... (1868)	9 0
Travelling in Spain in the present day. By H. Blackburn ... ... (1866)	12 0
The Story of Jonah the Prophet. By Alex. Raleigh, D.D ... ... (1866)	4 8
Visits to the Monasteries of the Levant. By Hon. R. Curzon, junior. Illustrated ... ... (1865)	5 12
Letters on England. 2 vols. By Louis Blanc ... (1866)	12 0
History of Freemasonry from its rise down to the present day. By J. G. Findel. With a preface by Dr. G. Van Dalen... ... ... (1866)	7 8
Life in Abyssinia, &c. By M. Parkyns ... ... (1868)	5 12
The Works of Shakespere, edited by W. J. Clark and W. A. Wright, Cambridge Edition, Vols. 7, 8, and 9. Vol. 7 containing Romeo and Juliet, Timor of Athens, Julius Cesar, and Macbeth. Vol. 8, Hamlet, King Lear, and Othello. Vol. 9, Anthony and Cleopatra, Cymbeline, Pericles, and Poems ... ... (1865-66)	24 0
Napoleon's History of Julius Cesar, Vol. I. With book of maps ... ... (1862)	12 12
The Complete Works of Henry Fielding. Illustrated by Cuickshank	10 0
The Complete Works of Tobias Smollett. Ditto. ...	10 0
A Century of Banking in Dundee, &c. By C. W. Boase. (1867)	8 0
The Historical Plays of Shakespere. Edited by C. and M. C. Clarke. Illustrated by H. W. Sekons	8 0
My Life and Recollections. 4 vols. By the Hon. Grantley E. Berkeley ... ... (1865-66)	45 0
The Invasion of the Crimea: its origin, and an account of its progress down to the death of Lord Raglan. 4 vols. By Alex. W. Kinglake ... ... (1863-68)	48 0
Travels, Researches, and Missionary Labours, during an eighteen years' residence in Eastern Africa and Abyssinia, &c., &c. By Rev. Dr. J. L. Krapf. With Appendix by E. G. Ravenstein, F. R. G. S... ... ... (1868)	3 12
Travels in China. Illustrated by Duanoder Kawedines. (In the Goozeratee Language.) ... ... (1868)	10 0
A Dictionary of English Etymology, Vol. 3 Part 2. By H. Wedgwood, M. A.	4 4
Treatise on Natural Philosophy, Vol. I. By Sir W. Thomson, LL.D., and P. J. Tait, M.A. ... ... (1867)	18 12
The Operations of War explained and illustrated. By Colonel E. B. Hamley, R.A. ... ... (1866)	21 0
Cradle Lands. By Lady Herbert ... ... (1867)	15 12
The Fatherhood of God. By Dr. R. S. Candlish... (1866)	5 12
Family Worship. By y Clergymen of the Church of cotland ... ... (1861)	13 4
The Christian's Daily Companion...	12 0

Bombay, 1st March, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICES.

AKBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY (Limited).

धि अकबार काटन प्रेस कंपनी, लिमिटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of Rupees Three Hundred and Fifty per Share has been declared, and will be payable at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after Monday the 1st March 1869, to all Registered Shareholders, on production of Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th February 1869.

In the Matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and of the Estate of Jumnadass and Davidass.

NOTICE.—Creditors on this Estate whose claims duly supported by affidavit have been admitted will receive a first Dividend of 1/2 per cent. on the adjusted amounts of their claim on application at the office Messrs. Lidbetter and Wilson, 6 Elphinstone Circle, on and after Wednesday the 17th inst., between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Creditors when applying for dividend must produce the bills and vouchers relating to their claims.

Forms of affidavit can be obtained at the office of the Trustees.

G. R. WILSON,
JOHN MACFARLANE } Trustees.

Bombay, 16th February 1869.

THE VIRGAN SLIP COMPANY (Ld.)—NOTICE to Shipowners, Commanders, Contractors, Up-country Dealers, and the Public.—The Company which has to a great extent supplied the want of the Mercantile Community of Bombay for Dock accommodation and the means of repairing Wooden and Iron Vessels, Steamers, and Machinery of all kinds, and which has hitherto received support from the Local Shipping and other Companies, is prepared to undertake on moderate terms all sorts of Ship Work, Caulking, Coppering, making Boats, Masts, Yards, &c.

The Foundry and Workshop Departments being under the management of an experienced European Moulder, orders for all description of Castings, Blacksmith, and Boiler-maker's work are executed with despatch and to the entire satisfaction of Customers.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned on the Slip Yard, Mazagon, or at the Company's Office, No. 6, Bombay Green, opposite to the New Bank of Bombay.

SORABJEE FROMMURZ, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th December, 1868.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders are invited for a Building for the Native General Hospital at Bombay, to be delivered on or before noon of 1st March 1869.

A schedule of quantities and specification can be obtained on application at the office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the places can also be seen.

A deposit of 2 per cent will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deeds of Contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent from the Contract or whose tender may be accepted.

The Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the Tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Lieut.-Colonel R.E.,
Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 18th Feb. 1869.

NOTICE.—With reference to "Notice to Contractors," dated 18th February '869, calling for tenders for the Native General Hospital, Contractors are informed that the Office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor has this day been removed to the New Secretariat, on the Esplanade, opposite the Bandstand.

J. A. FULLER, Lieut. Col., R.E.,
Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 22nd February 1869.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

ADDIS' PATENT CART.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the above Patent, all applications for supply thereof, and information connected therewith, to be directed to Mr. FELIX KLINGELHOEFER, Tanna.

Tanna, 15th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Estate of Macindoe, Rogers, & Co. (in Liquidation.)—A Dividend, at the rate of 3 per cent on all admitted and adjusted claims, is payable on and after the First March at the Office of the Trustees, No. 1 Meadow Street, between the hours of 11 and 4.

Claimants are requested to bring their Vouchers in support of their claims.

ROWLAND HAMILTON,
HENRY ROGERS, } Trustees.

NOTICE.—INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION, Limited (in Liquidation).—FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS.—Notice is hereby given, that the Third and Final Distribution of the Assets of this company amongst the Registered Shareholders thereof, at the rate of fourteen annas (14 as.) per Share, will be made on and after Monday the 1st March next, daily, between the hours of 12 and 3, at my Office, No. 30 Meadow Street. Shareholders are required to give up their Share Certificates on receiving payment of the final Dividend.

All unclaimed Dividends will be paid on the 20th April next to the Accountant General of the High Court to the account of this matter, and the Official Liquidator will then close his accounts.

A. C. GUMPE T,
Official Liquidator.

Bombay, 17th February 1869.

PUPIL-TEACHERS.—BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—Two lads (European or Eurasian) not under fourteen or above eighteen years of age, will be received in the Byculla School as Pupil-Teachers. They will be required to serve for four years, during which period they will receive special instruction from the Head Master (to enable them to pass the Bombay University Matriculation examination).

Board, Lodging, Washing and Medical Attendance will be provided free; and an allowance for Clothing, increasing from Rupees Nine to Twenty monthly will be granted.

Prior to admission Candidates will be examined by the Head Master to ascertain whether they possess a fair knowledge of the following subjects :—Scripture History, Reading, Writing from Dictation, Arithmetic (as far as Decimal Fractions inclusive), Algebra (four simple rules, integral), Euclid 1st Book, 1 to 20, History (English and Indian), Geography, and English Grammar.

For further particulars apply to the Head Master. Applications to be made before March 1st, 1869.

W. P. WALSHE,
Secretary, Bombay Education Society.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that in terms of the following Special Resolution duly passed and confirmed at Extraordinary General Meetings of Shareholders held on the 18th May and 4th June 1867, namely—

"That the Secretaries and Treasurers be, and they are, hereby authorised to dispose of such Vessels belonging to the Company, as they may think proper, on the best terms obtainable, and that on such sale or sales taking place, the money thereby realised shall be immediately distributed amongst the Shareholders."

A distribution of Rs. 700 per share will be made to the registered Shareholders by the Secretaries and Treasurers on the production of Share Certificates on and after Monday the 1st proximo.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th instant to the 2nd proximo.

By order of the Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd February 1869.

RE ALEXANDER COWPER, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having claim upon or against the Estate of Alexander Cowper, formerly of Surat, in the East Indies, Superintendent of the Guzerat Revenue Survey, but late of Simla, in the East Indies, Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal Bombay Engineers, deceased, who died at Simla aforesaid on the 16th day of June 1868, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England annexed) were on the 4th day of February 1869 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal to Andrew John Stewart, of Bombay, British Merchant, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and one of the constituted Attorneys of Charlotte Hume, wife of Frederick William Hume, formerly Cowper, Spinster, the Sister and sole Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the said Alexander Cowper, deceased, are required on or before the 7th day of March 1869 to send to Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, of Bombay, Solicitors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their claim upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such last mentioned period the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said Charlotte Hume as such Executrix, having regard to the claims of which he shall then have notice and none other. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrator without delay.—This 6th day of February 1869.

RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY,
Solicitors, Bombay.

PROCLAMATION.—In the COURT of the DISTRICT of KURRACHEE.

Suit No. 52 of 1867.

The Sind Railway Company—Plaintiffs.

Suit No. 76 of 1867.

Hormusjee Sorabjee Kotaree—Plaintiff,

versus

The Oriental Inland Steam Company, Limited, by their Agent, Franklin Fox ... } Defendants.

Whereas Decrees have been obtained in the said Court against the said Defendants in the above suits, amounting in the aggregate to rupees (47,006-8-2) Forty-seven thousand and five, annas eight, and two pies, and Rupees (2,365-15) two thousand three hundred and sixty-five and fifteen annas for costs, being a total of Rupees (49,371-7-2) forty-nine thousand three hundred and seventy-one, annas seven, and pies two.

Of which sum Rupees (29,061-4-5) twenty-nine thousand and sixty-one, annas four, and pies five remain unpaid, it is hereby notified and proclaimed that the undermentioned moveable and immoveable property attached in execution of the said Decrees will be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. Burdett and

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Number of shs.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
		Rs.	Rs. p. a.		
1,200,000	1,200	all	5 p.c.	Agra Bank	198
2,142,500	1,050	all	9 p.c.	Bank of Bengal	1750
2,250,000	500	all	9 do.	Bank of Bombay New	545
3,750,000	1,500	all	11½ ps	Ditto of Madras	1650
800,000	200	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	280
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,200,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1250
1,000,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	Elphinstone Land	805
1,000,000	1,000	550	4 11-16	Do. New	225
...	1,000	1,000	Nil	Freve Land	75
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	725
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	275

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
75,000	3,000	850	300do.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
187,500	12,500	11,250	75ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	100do.	Bombay Press Co.	1650
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	410
...	1,800	1,800	100do.	Colaba Press Co	2900
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1050
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	8900
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1195
250,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3400
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
250,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	200
50,000	2,500	2,500	200 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2550
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	135

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	850
125,000	2,500	all	137½	Alliance Spinning	1650
50,000	2,500	all	...	Anjengum	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2900
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	830
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Bronch Mills	325
160,000	5,000	all		Coorla Spinning	1900
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1300
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	610
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1025
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1425

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	600	Bombay Ship Co.	1450
250,000	2,500	all	300	Bombay Coast	340

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£15	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	84
...	2,000	300	12	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	150
100,0 0	500	all	3 p. c.	Treacher & Co.	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Spanish Dollars	,,	225
Carolus	,,	230
Mexican Dollars	,,	229
German Crowns	,,	219
Five-franc Pieces	,,	223
Bar Silver	,,	106-6
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16-7-6

CALCUTTA.—23RD FEBRUARY 1869.

Government Securities.—Fair transactions reported to-day were at the following rates:—1 per cents. at Rs. 4-8 and 4-4 discount, and at a late hour two lots at Rs. 4-2 and 4-3; 5 per cents. of 1856-57, at 8s. 9-0 premium, and small pieces at Rs. 9-4 and 9-8; 5½ per cents., several batches of Rs. 50,000 and under, at Rs. 13-6 and 13-8 premium; towards the closing hour there were sellers at the latter price, nevertheless a sale of half-a-lakh was announced at Rs. 13-12; 5 years' Debentures at Rs. 5-0 premium, and 10 years' Debentures at Rs. 8-4 premium.

The following transactions were reported in shares:—
Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,650, 1,646½, and 1,650.
National Bank shares, at Rs. 139.
Eastern Steamship Company shares, at Rs. 240 per £20.
Gourepore Co.'s shares, at Rs. 1,500.
Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 267½.
Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares, at Rs. 72.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 27TH FEBRUARY 1869.

	OLD.	Per Candy.
Dholleras Bloowuggur		245 to 248
Vingorla		234 to 235
Dharwar, Sawginned		265 to 266
	NEW.	
Goomawuttee Akote		269 to 270
Hingunghat		281 to 283
Broach	N.G.	268 to 269
Do.	A.G.	290 to 292
Veerawul		252 to 254
Khandeish Barsee		265 to 267

Ready sales 275 Candies. Market firm.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic Week ending 21st February, 1869.
Open 874 Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	92,741 14 6
Merchandize	4,05,437 9
Electric Telegraph	1,591 8 0
Earth Trains	3,386 12 0
Total Rs.	5,01,857 11 6
Corresponding week last year open 873½ Miles Total Rs.	4,17,364 12 10
Increase	85,492 14 8

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 20th February 1869.
Open 307½ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	42,556 0 6
Merchandize	86,866 1 3
Back Bay Earth Trains	6,131 15 3
Electric Telegraph	742 11 0
Total Rs.	1,36,296 12 0

Corresponding week in February 1868.
Open 306 Miles.

Coaching	42,092 8 11
Merchandize	38,821 6 6
Back Bay Earth Trains	4,238 5 6
Electric Telegraph	1,315 9 0
Total Rs.	86,501 13 11
Increase	49,794 14 1

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 27.
orde, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kamptee.
Stewart, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Nagpore.
Astley, Captain, Chief Inspector of Musketry, on duty, from Aden.
Martin, Lieutenant, 24th Regiment, N. I., on 1 ave, from Poona.
Tucker, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, from ——.
Jones, Major, 2nd Central India Horse, on leave, from Augur.
Parcell, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Stack, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.
Durand, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Hyderabad. Sind.
Kerrick, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 27.
Scrivner, Captain, Paymaster 95th Foot, on duty, to Mhow.
Stewart, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Cannanore.
Fords, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to England.
Astley, Captain, Chief Inspector of Musketry, on duty, to Poona.
Martin, Lieutenant, 24th Regiment, on leave to Poona.
Thorp, Surgeon, Medical Department, to join, to Belgaum.
Thacker, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Parrell, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Black, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Clark, Assistant Surgeon, 38th Regiment, on leave, to England.
Wells, Captain, late 2nd E. Regiment L. C., on furlough, to England.
Crowne, Captain, 6th Punjaub Infantry, on furlough, to England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—27TH FEBRUARY.

London...	Cotton	£3 5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d.	per ton.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal.	,,
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
Overland	Cotton	£8 0s. 0d. p. 40 c. ft.	,,
China ...	Sailing vessel Cotton		Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 6 to 7	per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 10 to 15	per chest
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6	per ton.
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Abyssinia (s)	Templeton	Bussorah, Feb. 12.
27	Parsee	Ferguson	Clyde, Oct. 27.
	Dacca (s)	Hutchison	Aden, Feb. 13.
	Windsor Castle	Pryce	Aden, Feb. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Duriveland	Graves	Boston.
	Travancore (s)	Eastley	Aden and Suez.

The ship Hartfield, Sorrie, to Liverpool, obtained her part clearance on Saturday last.

The steamer General Outram, to Kutch, began to load on Saturday last.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 22rd, 2-50 A.M.—Mail steamer "Mooltan," from Calcutta, anchored at 1-50 P.M.

GALLE, 24th, 1-40 P.M.—Mail steamer "Bombay" sailed for Bombay at 10 A.M.

GALLE, 24th, 2-10 P.M.—Mail steamer "Malta" sailed for Australia at 3-5 P.M.

GALLE, 24th, 7-30 P.M.—Mail steamer "Orissa" sailed for Bombay at 6 P.M.

GALLE, 24th, 7-30 P.M.—Mail steamer "Emeu" sailed for China at 6 P.M.

GALLE, 24th, 9-5 P.M.—Mail steamer "Mooltan" sailed for Suez.

COCHIN, 27th, 7 A.M.—Steamer "Sattara" sailed for Bombay last night.

MADRAS, 27th, 12 P.M.—Mail steamer "Simla" sailed for Calcutta.

GWADUR, 27th, 3 P.M.—Mail steamer "Arabia" leaving for Muscat.

BUSHIRE, 28th, 8 A.M.—Mail steamer "Comorin" left for Lingah during night.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 22	Burmah (s)	Grey	Moulmein, Feb. 13.
23	Labourdonnais (s)	Ranatel	Galle, Feb. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 23	India (s)	——	——
	Czarewitch	——	——
	Salamanca	——	——

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 21	Mary and Emma	Winter	Pondicherry.
	King Herold	Murray	Pondicherry.
	Robert	Baker	Boston.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 20	Benowa	——	London.
21	Eastern Empire	——	Akyab.
	Bene de'Anjou	——	Bordeaux.
	Mooltan (s)	——	Suez.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ASTLEY—STOCK—February 5th, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay, assisted by the Rev. F. J. Spring, Henry Edward Astley, Esq., to Edith, youngest daughter of Brigadier General Stock, Commanding Bombay Garrison.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

BOW—February 21st, at Chunar, the wife of Dr. Bow, of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

ROBERTS—February 21st, at Chamiatoor, the wife of K. D. Roberts, Esq., C.E., of a daughter.

DEATH.

WRIGHT—February 18th, at her residence, No. 8, Clemon's Road, Vepery, Rebecca Healy, the wife Captain William Miers Wright, European Veterans, aged 55 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

HUNTLEY—February 21st, at Allygurh, the wife of Mr. J. W. Huntley, Accountant, Irrigation Branch, P. W. D., of a daughter.

DALY—February 22nd, at Gwalior, the wife of Colonel Daly, C.B., of a daughter.

WRIGHT—February 23rd, at Agra, the wife of Mr. A. H. Wright, St. John's College, of a son.

DALMAHOY—February 23rd, at Allahabad, the wife of Captain Dalmahoy, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

VALENTINE—FRASER—February 20th, at Beechecapore House, Lucknow, by the Rev. James Williamson, Presbyterian Chaplain of Allahabad, Dr. Colin Strachan Valentine, F. R. C. S., Physician to H. H. the Maharajah of Jeypore, to Miss Henrietta Smith Isabel Fraser, daughter of the late E. G. Fraser, Esq., Civil Judge of Lucknow.

SULLEN—MCDERMOTT—February 6th, at St. James' Church, Lahore, by the Rev. J. Kilbee Stuart, M. A., Senior Chaplain, Samuel S. Sullen, Esq., Inspector of Post Offices, Punjab and Sind Circle, to Miss R. E. McDermott, 2nd daughter of Ensign P. McDermott, Deputy Assistant commissary of Ordnance, Peshawur.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1869.

AFTER a reign of nearly twelve complete years His Highness the Nizam expired on Friday in the forty-third year of his age. Afzul-oo-Dowlah succeeded to his father in May 1857. The eldest son of Nasir-oo-Dowlah, he was, like that prince, a man of lofty stature, large and robust, and, according to Captain Fraser, he had a passion for out door amusements, rode well, drove a fine team, and took delight in field sports. It was his misfortune to "ascend the musnud" at a period of great excitement, but by good luck he inherited from his amiable predecessor a Minister of exceptionable industry and ability, and he had the good sense to retain that Minister in his service. That the Deccan was not involved in the torment of the sepoy mutiny, that the Nizam, like Scindiah, remained faithful to the Sircar, that he neither struck nor permitted his turbulent people to strike a blow at British power was in a very large degree due to the restraining counsels and marvellous tact of his Chief Officer of State The infuriated sowars at Meerut broke into mutiny a few days after he death of Nasir-oo-Dowlah, and the incidents which followed each other in rapid succession created a profound agitation among the mixed and fanatical population of Hydrabad. The slightest sign from the head of that state would have roused their smouldering passions to open revolt, and would thus have doubled the force of the mutineers, by setting the country south of the Nerbudda on fire, threatening alike Madras and Bombay, and crippling our resources at a most trying moment. Nor were attempts wanting to force the Government into the adoption of violent measures. The walls of the mosques were plastered with incitements to sedition, and the fakirs were busy in spreading inflammatory rumours through the bazaars. At one time the green flag was actually hoisted, and at another a body of insurgents assailed the Residency itself It has never been doubted that the firmness of the Minister, the loyalty of the Arab troops, quite as much as the stout-heartedness of the Residency garrison under Major Briggs, warded off the peril then imminent. Nor did Salar Jung stop at mere repression. He caused the ringleaders to be arrested; his orders were so well obeyed that one was shot dead in trying to escape, and a second convicted and transported to the Andamans. Nevertheless the undercurrents of insurgent passion troubled the city, and nothing but the resolute hand of the Minister, the determination of the Resident, and the presence of European troops at Secunderabad prevented an outbreak. With guidance less sagacious the late Nizam might easily have been precipitated into a conflict, which would have impaired our chances of speedy success, increased vastly the cost of the warfare we were bound to wage, and would have ended in the destruction of the principal feudatory state in Southern India. We do not suppose that the Nizam was unassailed by tempters, nor that he was wholly unmoved by the opportunities apparently offered; indeed Colonel Davidson has officially stated that emissaries from the mutineers did beset the prince, but that, "after listening to their stories," he "refused complicity in any movement against the British Government;" but we may fairly assume that without a man like Salar Jung he might have lapsed into a state of hostility. Under the circumstances we were able to retain a minimum of military force at Secunderabad, and send the rest, including the gallant contingent, with the brigades destined to sweep victoriously through Central India. Removed from the infected atmosphere of Hydrabad the Nizam's troops did good service on several fields, alike in Rajpootana and on the famous march to Calpee. The last spark of danger disappeared when Tantia Topee was headed off from the Deccan; and although at a subsequent date the life of the Resident and of Salar Jung was attempted in the very court of the Nizam. the act may be regarded as the expiring outburst of disappointed fanaticism.

Besides other, and more substantial indications of the estimation in which his services were held, the Imperial Government appointed the Nizam to be a Knight of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India. How far the possession of this order is coveted by the Princes of India is a moot point The great Moslem leaders in Palestine sought Knighthood at the hands of their Christian enemies, but whether the feelings which animated them are akin to those of Her Majesty's Indian feudatories, whether Moslem or Hindoo, is open to question. That the late Nizam publicly and ostentatiously showed that he regarded the gift of the rank and insignia as an honour, there can be no doubt; but his private sentiments are not more readily discovered than those of that strange Knight of the Garter, the Commander of the Faithful, or the still more remarkable G. C. B. who is Mayor of the Palace in rugged Nepal. At all events it is a curious fact that the Nizam was never personally invested with the insignia; and we have not the faintest wish to enquire what he did with them. At all events they will now have to be restored to the Supreme Government, and a fresh selection of a Knight will have to be made.

Our policy at Hyderabad, always a matter of great moment, will not become less so at a time when the heir to the musnud is a minor. Salar Jung has now been Minister of State for sixteen years; and he so thoroughly understands his business, and the British raj with which he has to deal, that we may trust he will continue to direct and preside over the administration. The relations between ourselves and the Nizam's Government are so important, politically, and so delicate, financially, that any weaker or less sagacious man would run the risk of breeding discord and disturbance. If Salar Jung can be sustained in power the ensuing minority of the heir may be an advantage to the whole people; for it cannot fail to make the Minister more independent, or afford him many occasions for applying his wiser principles to work out public improvements. In a short time we shall be in possession of fuller details, both regarding the Nizam's death, the condition in which he has left his affairs, and the probable prospects of future government during the period of regency.

THE *Friend of India* some time ago applied to the Government of India for a reduction of postage on newspapers—arguing that one anna was a heavy tax on that kind of education which is so valuable and so easily placed at the command of the people—the education afforded by the daily and weekly newspaper. The *Friend* founded his claim mainly on the injustice of the tax as applied to papers published by natives, whether in the Vernacular or in English These papers are generally small sheets and their weight very light, No doubt the *Friend* had a collateral motive, as we say in Bombay, and small blame to him. This proposition has been noticed in rather a cool manner by our contemporaries, and the *Englishman* rather hinted at the suicidal course Government might be tempted to take if it listened to the philanthropic appeal and granted the concession. As many of the native newspapers preach rebellion and sedition, it was scarcely fair to demand further facilities for extending their circulation. The *Englishman* treated the matter slightly, but we cannot agree with him even in his modified view of the subject. The antidote to sedition is not limited but extended circulation. The true course is to encourage all, and the good is sure to prevail At the same time there is a limit to the permission to write against Government, and that the law should be strong enough to check, and to the law, or a special law if necessary, the remedy should be left. The idea of permitting a tax to weigh on this kind of education merely because some writers are law breakers or rebels in their hearts is mere weakness. We are aware of many small publications in the Persian and Oordoo languages, circulate in small circles in Hindostan which contain very libellous and seditious matter, but it is so wrapped up in the idioms of these languages that few except the initiated can follow them and a foreigner can never comprehend the full weight of their meaning. These will circulate in spite of all precautions, for is not the letter post open to the writers of these light *feuilletons?* The antidote, we repeat, is good government and the freest of circulation of the newspapers of the country.

The *Indian Daily News* suggested a half anna postage on papers weighing 5 tolas, or 2 ounces, and one anna on heavier weights up to four ounces, or ten tolas; but we learn that the authorities have not received this suggestion with favour: it appears retrograde, a return to a plan which caused the use of flimsy paper; and they rather approve of the benevolent idea of the *Friend of India*, applying a rule which will reach the single and small sheets of the natives, and exclude all others, thus carrying the contempt of Government for the seditious papers to its utmost height—facilitating their circulation whilst leaving their friends to bear the burden of the tax—or in other words to discourage the circulation of the antidote. We learn that the idea conceived by the postal authorities at head-quarters is to charge postage on newspapers, not by weight but by cubic inches, by which arrangement the object of lightening the tax on the small sheets would be gained. Perhaps the *Friend of India* will thus "be hoist by his own petard," for if the cubic inches of his numerous pages are to be calculated he may find his postage increased, whilst he has been successful in obtaining a boon for his native friends. This can scarcely be the result he aimed at; he will no doubt protest, and we heartily join in it. A more inconclusive result or one more narrow in principle could scarcely be resolved upon. The post office authorities no doubt see the question simply in its financial bearings and are not prepared to submit to a further loss in their accounts after submitting to a serious one by the alteration in the charge for the letter postage. But the post office again takes a narrow view of the subject; the loss is more apparent than real, when we take into consideration the enormous correspondence of Government which, carried free of charge, is covered by the postage paid by the public. The Government could therefore easily concede the boon now prayed for, the reduction of postage on all newspapers in India. If five tolas is considered too small an allowance we shall all be happy to accept six tolas. There is no magic in the ounce weight, and we can weigh by tolas in India without difficulty. At all events nothing can be more impolitic than to offer the boon to the weak, and comparatively speaking the ignorant and inimical, and refuse it to the superior and friendly classes.

WE learn by telegram of a report having reached the North-West that the Ameer of Afghanistan had left Cabul for Jellalabad on the 16th February in the expectation of having "the proposed interview" It is not stated whether it was the Viceroy he expected to meet, but the terms of the telegram seem to imply that it was.

OUR Afghanistan letter, in another column, amplifies the news communicated in a telegram we published a few days ago, with reference to fresh troubles in Turkistan. It appears that two sons of the ex-Ameer—Ishak Khan and Ensoof Khan by name—are at the head of this new movement; and that they have sent for a third brother, Surwar Khan, who, it may be remembered, sought a refuge in Budakhshan. There is no doubt they have occupied Tukhta Pool: in regard to Khilm, the other place mentioned in the telegram, there were merely, it appears, some troops in the neighbourhood of it, under Ishak Khan. The strength of the brothers' forces cannot be insignificant, for the Governor of Turkistan, Mahomed Alum Khan, hesitates to march against them, until troops arrive from Cabul. The Ameer, who is said to blame the Governor, has taken steps to send off assistance; but one may infer from his readiness to visit the British frontier that he did not feel seriously alarmed in regard to his Turkistan possessions. The report that Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan has left the frontier and is believed to have gone to Turkistan is confirmed.

CAPTAIN CHARLES LAMONT ROBERTSON GLASFORD is to be Major from the 20th February.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM FREDERICK WALLER, V.C., having completed twenty years' service, is to be Captain from the 20th February 1869.

MAJOR JOHN ALEXANDER MATHEW MACDONALD having completed twenty-six years' service, is to be Lieutenant Colonel from the 21st February.

LIEUTENANT FREDERICK FITZWILLIAM COMYN is to be Captain from 14th November 1868, vice Burnes, Cadre 31st Regiment Native Infantry, retired.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARY and HONORARY LIEUTENANT C. CHRISTIAN, Assistant Storekeeper, is promoted to the grade of Deputy Commissary from the 17th February 1869.

IT is intended that a grand durbar should be held at Agra in November in honour of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

MR. ALONZO MONEY, C.B., of the Bengal Board of Revenue, has been appointed a member of the Legislative Council of Bengal.

THE wreck of the barque "James Childs" has been sold by public auction at Kesmaree to Lieutenant Crocket, late of the Indian Navy, for the sum of Rs. 27,100.

IT is stated that the sittings of the Stud Committee, of which General Colin Troup, C.B., is President, are concluded, and that its Report will not be out until the middle of the hot season.

MR. RAYMOND WEST, Acting Judicial Commissioner in Sind, has applied for two years' leave to proceed to Europe; and a Kurrachee contemporary says he will avail himself of it on the return of Mr. Melvill this month.

THE Madras Branch of the East India Association does not seem to be prospering. A meeting was to be held on the 24th February for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken with a view to the continuation and support of the Association.

WE observe that the Commissioner in Sind has recently ordered that no native member of the establishments in Sind should be recommended for magisterial powers unless he has passed the prescribed examination in the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, and the Law of Evidence.

THE foundation stone of a Church for the native congregation worshipping at St. Andrew's, Madras, was laid last Wednesday evening by the Right Hon'ble the Governor on a piece of ground adjoining the Friend-in-Need Society's Workshop. The church is called by a portion of the Madras press the Native Scotch Church. Who are the Native Scotch?

THE Government of India has recently sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 per mile for the completion of the road between Khundwah and Indore. This road is about thirteen and a half miles long, and will be commenced at once. Its construction will complete the road between Bulwara and Indore, which has since 1866 been used for the conveyance of mails, pending the completion of the railway from Jubbulpore to Bombay.

THE Government of Bengal are, at last, it is said, in possession of the facts relating to the remittances despatched from Bengal to the aid of Feroze Shah and the Hindostani colony on the borders of Swat. Mr. Reily, the officer entrusted with the investigation into the Wahabee conspiracy, has conducted his enquiries, says the "Englishman," with singular tact and ability. The result is that proofs of the traitorous character of much that the Government have long regarded with suspicion will now be forthcoming. It is to be hoped that, having once got upon the scent, the Government will probe the matter to the bottom.

DR. T. ANDERSON, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Calcutta, has been obliged, by ill health, to take two years' sick leave to England.

THE Punjab Frontier Batteries are, we observe, to be inspected annually by the Inspector of Royal Artillery, Northern Division, commencing from the ensuing cold season.

THE Rev. Mr. Gorton, Garrison Chaplain at Madras, is expected shortly to proceed to England on account of ill-health, which has been accompanied by deafness.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. F. STODDART, Madras Staff Corps, has been appointed to the Public Works Department, as an Executive Engineer of the 1st Grade, and posted to British Burmah for special duty.

LIEUT. COL. GEORGE FREDERICK SHAKESPEAR, Madras Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant Colonel, has been promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the 19th February.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India has placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government a small party of Sappers, for the purpose of making excavations in search of architectural remains in Eusufzai.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Madras paper, writing from a military station not a hundred miles from Madras, wishes to know whether cantonment magistrates are entitled to the services of hard labour prisoners in the cultivation of hay in their own private compound!

BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR W. W. TURNER, K.C.S.I., C.B., is expected at Jubbulpore this month on inspection duty. This will, says the local "Chronicle," be the last time that Sir W. Turner will inspect this garrison, as the command of the district will shortly be made over to a Brigadier of the Madras army.

"WE hear," says the "Sind News," "that Major R. Campbell, Assistant Quarter Master General, who left this not long ago to take charge of the Quarter Master General's Department at the Presidency, is expected back in Sind by the end of March to resume his former appointment. Major Campbell's return to Kurrachee will be hailed with much pleasure."

WE ("Pioneer") were somewhat premature in stating that General Fordyce would succeed General Beatson in command of the Allahabad Division on the latter officer being transferred to the Sirhind command. General Fordyce has, we understand, no wish to leave the Presidency Division, and will therefore not be disturbed in any transfer of commands which may be made.

THE Loshai expedition hangs fire. The "Englishman" trusts "the Government will not pause to constitute a column of all arms with a regular staff, in fact a small army before it adventures the task before it. In these affairs the very essence of success is the quickness and directness with which the blow against the offending clans is delivered. The Loshai country, too, is not the field for imposing military manœuvres. If there be fighting it will be of a desultory light infantry character. The Government, if there is to be delay, would have done well to have made a counter raid with such of the military police as were at hand. If delays are to be the order of the day the punitory force will never catch a glimpse of a Loshai. We trust the Brigadier in command will be told to advance at once Whatever is to be done should be done before the rains set in."

THE very latest news from the Eastern frontier is that the troops have not yet reached the Kookie valley. They have been delayed by the Brigadier waiting for artillery—though that artillery should be actually needed in an expedition against naked, half-armed savages seems a wonder In the meantime the party of Police who started independently to make a feint have, as the Police did during the Bhootan campaign, far outstripped the military, and have been heard of within a few marches of the villages of the chief Sookpelall, who is at the bottom of the raids. Other chiefs have sent in envoys with presents, and declared their innocence in the matter of the raids.—*Pioneer.*

HIS Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and by Colonels Lawrence and Strachey, Majors Bourke and Burne, visited the water-works in course of construction near Pultah, on Monday morning last, and was received by the Chairman of the Calcutta Justices, Mr. Smith, the engineer for the works, and the contractors' agent His Excellency and party went over the works, and were evidently much pleased with the great progress which had been made by the energetic agent (Mr. Paton) of the eminent contractors, Messrs. Brassey, Wythes and Avid, and his resident assistants. The works are in such an advanced state that there is every reason to believe the contractors will complete them within the stipulated period which expires next December. His Excellency and party, after their visit to the works, returned to Barrackpore and from thence to Calcutta in His Excellency's yacht, accompanied by Messrs. Hogg and Smith, arriving at 11 o'clock A.M.—*Englishman.*

THE Government of India have requested the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to convey to Colonel Wilde, C.B., C.S.I., late Brigadier General Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, on his approaching transfer to a responsible and important appointment in his own Presidency, their acknowledgment of his services with that Force. Colonel Wilde, says the "Pioneer," was appointed to the Force in 1850, very shortly after its formation, and his name has been associated with the most brilliant and successful operations in which that Force has been employed during a long series of years, and this not only on the Frontier but during the memorable events of 1857-58, when Colonel Wilde commanded his regiment and the siege and storming of Delhi, and subsequently at the capture of Lucknow, where he was severely wounded. The Government of India bear testimony to the satisfactory manner in which he has for five years commanded the Force and to his successful efforts to maintain its efficiency and reputation; while his services in command of the troops during the recent campaign in Huzara have been fully appreciated by Her Majesty's Government.

A COURT DRESS FOR CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY in Calcutta, (says the *Friend*) is disturbed as it has not been since the days of Dr. Hathaway, and for exactly the opposite reason. Lord Mayo is exercising a becoming hospitality, not merely because this is consonant with his own tastes and antecedents, but because it is well understood in England that the early years of Sir John Lawrence's administration were somewhat lacking in state. And now Calcutta society fears that it may have to pay the penalty, since a by-no-means unfounded rumour has gone abroad that it must clothe itself in a court dress—that it must approach the Viceroy in the same ridiculous guise in which homage is paid to Her Majesty. We have been asked to protest, which we hereby do. The proposal is as much of an anachronism as that of Mr. Shaw Stewart to deluge the ryots of India with English weights and measures. The days of the court dress in England are numbered—we did not require the Right Honourable John Bright's reception by the Queen to prove that. To introduce it into India with such a climate, to apply it to a mixed community of Englishmen, European and American foreigners and natives—or are natives to be exempt?—and to subject to it officials and others who, though they may not care to be presented at St. James', yet must occasionally meet the Viceroy, is to impose a worse than income tax. Government House list may require weeding, but that would be so Chinese a mode of doing it, that we doubt not the dream of court dress will follow the black hat, which was virtually abolished by Lord Canning when he officially declared the "Ellwood" to be full dress.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 25TH FEBRUARY.

H. R. H. Prince Leopold is rapidly recovering.

The Bodmin election has been confirmed.

Mr. Knox has been unseated for Sligo.

The Shrewsbury election petition has been withdrawn.

Latest telegrams from Spain state that the Cortes by 180 against 62 votes have thanked the Provisional Government and have charged General Serrano with the formation of a Ministry.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, 26TH FEBRUARY.

In the House of Commons yesterday the Duke of Argyll introduced a Bill for national education in Scotland, in conformity with the recommendations of the Commission appointed in 1864.

Mr. Grant Duff, replying to Sir Stafford Northcote, said that the arrangements for the scholarships recently founded in India were still under consideration.

The same speaker, replying to Stacpoole (Ennis), promised to produce the papers relative to the affairs of the Nawab of Tonk.

In answer to a question of Mr. Dilke, Mr. Duff also said that although the removal of the capital of India from Calcutta was being discussed, yet the subject was not in any shape under the consideration of Government.

The Marquis of Hartington has been elected for Radnor by a large majority.

Earl Delamore is dead.

Sir John Johnstone, Bart., the member for Scarborough, has died from the effects of an accident whilst hunting.

SPAIN.

Cuban telegrams state that the insurrection in that Island is decreasing.

On assuming executive power, General Serrano delivered a highly patriotic speech.

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, 24TH FEBRUARY.

The American Congress has passed a Bill declaring the National Debt to be payable in gold and legalising gold contracts.

DEATH OF THE NIZAM.

(BY SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

HYDERABAD (DECCAN), 27TH FEB., 7-15.

His Highness the Nizam died on the afternoon of the 26th instant.

The heirs to the throne are all minors.

AFGHANISTAN.

FRESH TROUBLES IN TURKISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

5th February.—Another grand kafilah left Cabul for Bokhara this day. At the request of the merchants to whom it belonged, Sirdars Mahomed Zikrya Khan and Mahomed Yahya Khan were ordered to communicate with the chiefs of Kotul Shekh Ali Hazara, directing them to look after the safety of the kafilah up to Turkistan. An urzee was received by the Ameer through Sirdar Yahya Khan this day from Kohat in the Punjab, from General Mahomed Zaman Khan and Ahmud Khan late commandants of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan and the ex-Ameer Azim Khan's army, praying that their faults might now be forgiven and that they might be allowed to return to Cabul. Sirdar Yahya Khan and Mirza Hussun Alli Khan recommended that they should be pardoned. The Ameer replied thus—"Don't you know that I have not forgive my own son-in-law, Jellalooddeen Khan, for his faults, and have not as yet called him back to Cabul from the British territory? How then can these Sirdars be forgiven? Tell them to remain for the present where they are till a better opportunity can be found to call them back to Cabul."

6th February.—The following news was received by the Ameer from Turkistan to-day:—"It was reported that Sirdar

BOMBAY.

THE INCOMING ENGLISH MAIL.—Early yesterday afternoon the English mail signal was hoisted and a gun fired, but the steamer coming in proved to be the China mail.

FIRE.—On Friday last a fire broke out among the grass in the grass-yard at Grant Road, belonging to Ahmad Ali and Khemjee Govind, but by the exertions of the police it was soon extinguished. The damage done to the grass is estimated at Rs. 900.

A ROW AMONG NEGROES.—On Friday night a row occurred amongst a number of negroes at the Null Bazaar, in which one of them was wounded on the head. Two of the negroes are now in the custody of the police. The wounded man was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment.

A SERIOUS CASE OF STABBING.—Seedee Ahmed, a calasee, was placed on Saturday last, at the Fort Police Court, before the Acting Chief Magistrate, and charged with having on or about the 25th instant attempted to murder Suckeena, woman, by wounding her with a sharp instrument. The Magistrate remanded the accused to jail till this day (Monday). The woman now lies in a precarious state in the Jamsetjee Hospital.

TROOPS FROM ADEN.—On Saturday the transport steamer *Dacca*, and the ship *Windsor Castle* in tow, arrived from Aden with the following details :—2 Commissariat officers,65 non-commissioned rank and file, 12 women, 13 children, of 3rd Native Infantry ; in command, Lieut. Grattan. They disembarked at Carnac Bunder and proceeded to Ahmedabad by the 7 A.M. through train yesterday, *en route* to Rajkote The following officers of the 7th Regiment N. I. arrived at Vingoria per steamer *Dacca* and the ship *Windsor Castle* with the head-quarters of the Regiment :—Lieut. Colonel Loch, Captain Utterson, Captain Cunningham, Lieut. Hulbert, and Lieut. Dalby, also Captain Astley, of the Staff Corps.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE B. B. & C. I. R. TERMINUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have noticed several communications in your columns recently referring to the action one or two prominent persons are taking in opposing the well-matured scheme for taking the B. B. & C. I. Railway to Colaba and securing to Bombay, at a comparatively small cost, the whole of the available sea frontage in the harbour for commercial purposes.

The party opposed to this work, which, judging from the amount paid for similar accommodation in London, Liverpool, or elsewhere, must, in due time, be of great value, have made the most of their case when they go so far as to compare the neighbourhood of Back Bay to Regent's Park, &c., and anticipate the ruin of the Esplanade should two or three engines per day go as far as Colaba "polluting the atmosphere with smoke," whilst the letters in favour of the carrying out of the work have merely noticed the opposition, and in no way advocated the many substantial reasons for continuing the Railway to Colaba. The facts of the case are these. Bombay at present has a Railway along a portion of one side of the Island only. Extend the line to Colaba and there will be a Railway along the two sides, and by putting in a curve a little north of the Byculla Club over the Flats, the two lines would be connected and a circular Railway just outside the inhabited part of Bombay would be the result. This secured, and a judicious arrangement of about six stations established on the line between Colaba and Boree Bunder, with trains leaving each terminus every half hour, Bombay would be equal to any city in the world in its facilities for travelling, and its inhabitants could enjoy the luxury of a seat in a first class carriage between Colaba, Byculla and Boree Bunder, and Malabar Hill, or any intermediate station for a few annas, instead of paying a rupee, as at present, for a seat in a dirt buggy. The Municipality of London, unlike our Municipality, entertained such a high opinion of Railways as a means of relieving the crowded streets, that in order to induce a company to undertake the construction of a Railway underground (about the paying capabilities of which, owing to the great expense necessary to be incurred, there were grave doubts) it actually agreed to take up shares to the extent of twenty-five lakhs of rupees. The Railway about eight miles long has been constructed, and the number of passengers conveyed over it during one week recently was 850,000, and, although it cost about a crore of rupees per mile, it yields a dividend of about eight per cent.

The large goods traffic we may expect in Bombay in the course of a few years when the Railway system is more fully developed, and the immense traffic of the North West is brought here for shipment, is, of itself, a complete answer to why the Railway should go to Colaba. The Elphinstone estate will not accommodate one half of the traffic that may be expected, and the writer is of opinion from his experience of the ports of London, Liverpool, Birkenhead, Bristol, &c., that the Colaba and Elphinstone property jointly will be inadequate to the requirements of the port and will have to be supplimented by expensive docks, in order to meet the demands of an increased trade. At present our municipal funds are very low, and yet we are invited to oppose a scheme which amongst other solid advantages, would relieve the streets of Bombay, a distance of four miles, (viz., from Grand Road to Colaba) of six hundred carts, each of them passing to and fro about twice daily, grinding and blocking up the road and rendering necessary the construction at a great expense of additional streets and the widening of others.

It has been suggested that locomotives throw up smoke. There is, however, no reason why they should do so as they might be constructed to consume it, or coke might be employed ; arrangements might even be made as as on Railways at home for their steam to be condensed. To convey by Railway the traffic now removed by the six hundred pairs of bullocks would only require two engines to live on the Esplanade one half hour each day, and even supposing they emitted during that short time as much smoke as any one of the chimnies at the Fort Press, Dockyard, or the Municipal Works, Boree Bunder, there surely could not be much to complain of, whilst the nuisances committed by one thousand and two hundred bullocks must be a very serious matter in a sanitary point of view. The much vaunted Esplanade and Rotton Row appear to be only used occasionally by a few, and consideration they are the most valuable properties in Bombay for building sites, the best to be done with them would be, perhaps, to dispose of them for such purposes and allow the proceeds to form a fund for the reduction of the heavy taxation under which we now groan. By judicious treatment the land might be made to realize such an amount as would go far towards supporting the Municipality, and do away with Town Dues and other obnoxious sources of taxation, besides allowing a margin for reclaiming the Byculla Flats, which are, perhaps, as conveniently situated as a place of recreation, as the more expensive sites now set apart for that purpose. The idea of stopping the Railway short of Colaba appears so preposterous that I am not surprised at the little notice taken of the attempt to mislead the public in the matter.

ANTI-HUMBUG.

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A correspondent of your contemporary, signing himself a "Ruined Shareholder," has given a true, but very meagre, account of the "extraordinary state of matters" as he calls it, of the London and Bombay Bank. The Mediterranean and Continental Bank,—a most rotten concern, with scarcely any of its capital subscribed and with a heavy liability,—with which this Bank was afterwards amalgamated, has swallowed fourteen lakhs of Bombay money in its great Mediterranean gulf and has left behind the very princely legacy to the Bombay shareholders—a liability to the extent of fifty-six lacs of rupees. Thanks no doubt are due to the directors of the London and Bombay Bank for the great zeal with which they took hold of the opportunity, offered in the amalgamation, to promote the interests of the Bombay shareholders ; and to the directors of the Mediterranean for having come as far as Bombay and given Bombayites a share in their good fortune! The amalgamation was carried on in such a clandestine manner that none of the shareholders here knew of it until long after, and the seventy days' notice which was required to be given to the shareholders in terms of the deed was altogether dispensed with.

There are now upwards of one thousand and seven hundred shareholders of the Bank in Bombay, and they are now being sued in bodies in the High Court for arrears of second and third calls due. The third call, a leged to be made just a few days before the Bank went into liquidation, was never known in Bombay until the liquidator of the Bank demanded payment of it. The Bank having its head office in London, and its books of accounts, &c., there, it would be a pity if the High Court here were to countenance the proceedings or make decrees against the Bombay shareholders without letting them have an opportunity of inspecting the books and sifting every item of its transactions. No doubt much that is yet hidden will come to light on a careful examination of the books, and it is absolutely necessary that the Court should look to there being produced before going into the cases.

ANOTHER SHARE HOLDER.

27th February.

THE BOMBAY HUNT SKY RACES.

THESE races came off on Saturday as fixed, and were as successful as the idea of getting them up was happy. They were an experiment, and the result, we are sure, will induce the gentlemen who took an active interest in them to make Sky Races a regular appendage to the events that come off annually on the Byculla Course. Poona in this respect has set an example to Bombay.

The peculiarities of Saturday's races were two : the horses were the *bonâ fide* property of European gentlemen and ridden by European gentlemen riders; and, in running they had to overcome the little difficulties that the presence of a ditch and a few fences, or "walls," presented. To native connoisseurs, and indeed to the natives generally, we believe it was rather incomprehensible that European gentlemen should care in this way to run the risk of being cast into a dirty ditch or of coming to grief in leaping a high fence ; and perhaps the probability of a few such disasters happening whetted the interest they felt in the events of the day. But if it was so they were disappointed. The ditch was there, true enough, expressly made for the occasion, and a large crowd was always close to it when it had to be leaped ; but none of the horses seemed disposed to stumble at it, and none of the riders was complacent enough to gratify an expectant public by drenching himself and his shining colours in the muddy water. To speak technically, the horses one and all "took the water well." (If the liquid was brought from the neighbouring stream one can understand the determination of both man and beast to get over it and away from it as soon as possible.) And at the fences, too, though there were one or two spills, the riders took care not to preform their unexpected evolutions in any very eccentric or comic fashion. We fear many of the natives who thronged the course felt aggrieved by the sahebs' want of consideration for their amusement. But we are sure that the ladies present—and there was an immense number, gaily dressed, and charming away for a while the dreary dullness of the Flats—were glad that things were as they were. And, mentioning the ladies, who knows but that the good leaping and the absence of comic or serious incident may in some measure have been due to the presence of the fair ones who courageously followed the races on horseback ? There was an enviable reward of sweet smiles, too, in store for the successful riders when they reached the winning post.

We have already said that the races came off on the Flats. It was at a part of the Flats in the Worlee direction that the course was marked off. The absence of a grand stand was to be regretted, but, as may be imagined, it was impracticable to have one. But by riding about on horse-back, or mounting on a gharry, a tolerable view of the races was to be had.

The races generally were most attractive. Mr. Blueshirt (so the gentleman's modesty compels us to name him) carried off the lion's share of the prizes, for he won in three races. His riding was admirable. The two last races, it will be seen, were over only a short distance which did not include the ditch. The race for Hockey ponies was a source of considerable amusement ; it fully deserved its place in the programme. Hockey should be encouraged. We should like to see it publicly played for prizes some day.

The Governor's Band played at the course during the afternoon, and the Byculla Club had a refreshment tent for its members and their friends. What with these accessories, and the presence of the ladies, and the sport of the races, the afternoon passed most pleasantly.

We append a short account of the events :—

1ST RACE.—A sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each, with Rs. 200 added from the fund. For all horses that have never started for public money, the property of *bona fide* residents in Bombay, about 2 miles over a steeple chase course, 12 stone. English and Colonial horses to carry the usual penalty with the allowance for mares and geldings. Three horses from different stables to start or the public money will be withheld.

	st. lbs.	oz.	
Mr. Blueshirt's ...b. a. h. Smut	12	0	Owner..... 1
Capt. Filgate's ...b. aus. g. Viceroy	12	11	Mr. Seton. 2
Mr. Crawford's ...ch. capo. g. Norman	12	11	Mr. G..... 3
Capt. Graham's ...g. a. h. Moradi	12	0	Owner 4
Mr. S.'s .....b. aus. g. Old Royal	12	11	Owner .....
Mr. Blueshirt's ...g. a. h. Deeralayer	12	0	Owner 5

The above were the entries for this race, but two of the horses, Old Royal and Deeralayer, did not start. At the outset of the race Viceroy led with Smut in attendance, but Norman afterwards for some time held the second place. The horses all cleared the ditch safely out at the first fence Moradi fell ; and though Captain Graham soon remounted, the misfortune had plainly put his horse out of the race. Norman also swerved at the middle fence and lost ground in consequence. Viceroy and Smut continued to run pretty close together, but the former, which had only been nine days in training and was therefore out of condition, showed signs of fagging, and the race became an easy victory for Smut, who came in at a canter. Moradi's rider was none the worse of his fall.

2ND RACE.—A sweepstakes of two Gold Mohurs each, with Rs. 200 added from the fund. For all horses ; about 2 miles over a steeple chase course, 11 stone. The usual penalty on English and Colonial horses with the allowance for mares and geldings ; previous winners once to carry 5 lbs. extra, more than once 10 lbs. No winners at the Bombay meeting, 1869, allowed to enter. Three horses from different stables to start or the public money will be withheld.

	st. lbs.		
The Spider's .....b. aus m. Kitty	11	11	Mr. L..... 1
Mr. T.'s .....b. a. g. Dandy	11	2	Mr. T..... 2
Mr. B.'s .....roan a. h. Blue Peter	11	0	Mr. Seton..... 3
Mr. F.'s .....g. aus h. Chowkra	12	0	Mr. Langley.. 4

All the horses entered for this race started, and the contest was a capital one. The horses took the water well, and Dandy and Kitty kept close together the whole way. Blue Peter was in close attendance as far as the wall, where he began to tire, and as Chowkra stumbled in leaping and his rider fell off, the race lay between Dandy and Kitty. It was hard to tell which would be successful. The impression was, till they came close to the winning post, that Dandy would win, but Kitty, finely ridden, beat him by about a neck.

3RD RACE.—A sweepstakes of one Gold Mohur, with Rs. 100 added from the fund. For all galloways that have never won, the property of *bona fide* residents in Bombay—about 2 miles over a steeple chase course. Fourteen hands to carry eleven stone, seven pounds allowed for every inch under. Three horses from different stables to start or the public money will be withheld.

	st. lbs.	oz.	
Mr. Blueshirt's ...b. a. g. Bay Momus	10	7	0 Owner. 1
The Spider's .....w. a. g. Jerry	11	0	0 Mr. Seton. 2
Mr. Sa.n's .....b. a. g. Bantam	10	13	0 Mr. S..... 3
Mr. G.'s .....g. a. h. Sawgy	10	5	4 Owner.

This was a fair race. Sawgy fell at the second leap and Bantam at the third. Jerry led over a considerable part of the course, but the ligat weight then began to tell, and Bay Momus came in an easy victor.

4TH RACE.—A sweepstakes for all Hockey ponies, thirteen hands and under, that have been used with the Bombay Hockey Club. Owners up, about half a mile over fences. Entrance Rs. 10.

Mr. Blueshirt's .....g. p. Sitonisead	Owner.	1
Mr. M.'s .....g. p. Samoo	Owner.	2
Mr. B.'s .....b. p. Punch	Mr. B.	3
Mr. G.'s .....ch. p. Simkin	Owner.	4
The Spider's .....g. p. Web	Owner.	5

As might have been expected this was a lively, laughable, little race. Sambo led after the start—but it would be impossible to chronicle all the changes of the rough and tumble scramble. All the ponies took the leaps creditably and none of them came to grief. Sitonisead was an easy winner and Sambo a fair second. The other three arrived close together.

5TH RACE.—Scurry for all horses, *bona fide* the property of residents of Bombay, weight for inches, 2 stone in excess of Byculla standard, half mile, Rs. 100 from the fund, entrance Rs. 15.

	st. lbs.	oz.	
Mr. P. Benn's .... roan a. g. Hopshee	10	12	4 Capt. Stack....1
Col. Graves'....Flea-bn. g. a.	Mainstay	10	7 0 J. Willoughby 2
Mr. H.'s .....c. a. h. Potomac	11	5	2 Mr. 3
Mr. B.'s .....roan a. h. Blue Peter	11	0	8 Mr. T..... 4
Mr. Langley's .....b. a. h. Compensation	11	8	12 Mr. Langley..5

The flag fell to a good start. Mainstay and Hopshee got to the front, and at the quarter mile Hopshee had improved his lead and he cantered in easily, ridden in the graceful masterly style for which his rider is so well known.

FORT POLICE COURT.—27TH FEBRUARY.

[Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.]

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Luxamon Bhickajee was charged with driving a vehicle in Breach Candy Road in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others, and was fined five rupees.

THEFT.—Amroota Govinda was charged with stealing a brass lamp belonging to one Tattia Viram. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to receive eight stripes.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—27TH FEBRUARY.

[Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.]

FALSE ACCUSATION.—Withoo Waljee, a peon employed at Government House, was charged with stealing eight pieces of cloth, of the value of Rs. 25, belonging to Ibrahim Oomer, a dyer. Yesterday evening the cloth was being taken in a cart from Parell to Bombay. It is stated that the prisoner took it out of the cart and ran away with it, but was arrested by a policeman. A Bania, who was driving along the road at the time, says that he saw a Purdasee and the prisoner disputing as to the latter's right to ride in the cart, and that thereupon the pieces were thrown upon the prisoner's person, and he was accused of stealing them. His Worship under the circumstances dismissed the charge.

THE HOLI.

THE *Bombay Guardian* of Saturday condemns very properly the absurdities and indecencies of the Holi. "The week," it says, "has been that of the abominable Holi. The day on which we write this is one on which sin ceases to be sin, for Hindoos, the commandments of God are suspended, the throne of God is as it were vacated, and men may think, speak, and act without the slightest fear of displeasing Heaven. Men who during 364 days of the year are respectable in their appearance and decent in their demeanour, on this day adorn the religion which they profess by abandoning themselves to inconceivable filthiness of speech, gesture, costume, and conduct. The most obscene language that the most corrupt thoughts ever gave birth to, is addressed to women and girls whose business may oblige them to go abroad this day to say nothing of what takes place apart from the public eye. In another column will be found an extract from a native contemporary, that can hardly be read without a blush by Englishmen ; for it shows that measures formerly adopted at the instance of right-thinking natives, for the suppression of the more public part of the celebration of this horrible festival, have within the last two years been actually abandoned, and a great impulse given anew to this scandalous Saturnalia. We hope the attention of Government may be drawn to this statement, and, although the festival is now passed, that there may be some immediate action taken. If the thing is shelved for another year, it will probably be forgotten until the festival is again upon us. The entire English community ought to resent it as an outrage reflecting upon themselves, that this horrible institution should be in the slightest degree countenanced by the authorities. We do not so much object to the custom of going about with clothes that seem to have been steeped in blood ; it is fitting that the external appearance should be diabolical when the heart is so. But let it be understood that when men choose to lay aside all fear of God, the laws of society step in and have something to say to those who desire to make themselves like beasts."

Native Opinion in the following article makes a sensible suggestion in connection with the Holi for the consideration of the Hindu community :—

"The *Vasanta* or spring season is one of rejoicing and enjoyment. The first day of the Shalivahan Shak year is a grand day in many provinces of Hindustan. Standards are raised, and antique emblems set up before each homestead, and the *Vasanta novarata* (or the first nine nights) of the month are spent in *kathas* (singing) and celebration of the worship of various shrines. There are extensive fairs held at this season of the year, which largely subserve the ends of trade and commerce. The preceding month called *Phalguna* is the current month, and this is spent or rather dispent by a large portion of the population in vulgar sports and amusement. Some compare it with the Roman Saturnalia, others would liken it to the festivals in honour of Bacchus. Whatever it may be compared with it is as it is at present observed, an indecent and a demoralizing festival. The question is, can it be improved ? Can the waste of time be prevented ? Can the abuse of human energy be checked ? Can the national mind be diverted so as to run into a better channel ? Can the *Holi* or *Holie* as our European friends call it, be turned from a source of dissipation into a fountain of pleasure and instruction ?

We invite our readers to discuss this subject coolly and dispassionately. *Phalguna* may be converted into a preparative to the *vasanta* festival, if the leaders of society will do it. Here is something which the Calcutta people have been doing, and which they propose to repeat next month :—

CHAITRA MELA.

Emboldened by the success which met the national gathering held on the last day of the month of Choitro, Shakabda, 1789, and the prospect such a union meeting holds out, of inducing feelings of healthy nationality among all classes of the community, and the increased facilities it affords in the way of promoting measures of national improvement by national agency, we approach with confidence before the public, with the following programme for the next year's operations, and trust it will meet with the cordial approval of the public.

First.—That the excitement and good feeling, which such a union meeting held once a year or more than once a year if possible must produce in the minds of our countrymen, may not be fleeting and transient in their effects, the general committee shall exert all their influence to render the national gathering in substance and fact a national gathering, uniting for one common purpose different sections and classes of the Hindoo community, fusing all discordant elements into one harmonious whole, and otherwise rendering them one in thought and action. They will generally look to all other business in connection with the Holi.

Secondly.—The general progress section, whose special duty shall be first to watch, and afterwards to give a fair representation to the public, on the day or days appointed for the national gathering, as to what has been the progress of the Hindoo society in every sphere of life during the interval from one national gathering to another. The representation should be made in the form of a progress report to be read in an abstract from before the persons assembled in the national gathering.

Thirdly.—The education section, the object of which shall be to recognise the labours of, and offer encouragement to, if necessary and possible, such of our countrymen, as endeavour to promote education amongst the people.

Fourthly.—The exhibition section, whose duty shall be to collect on the occasion of each national gathering, the products of different works of industry and art from different parts of the country and from different classes of the people.

Fifthly.—The musical section, whose duty shall be to bring together on the occasion of each national gathering, different classes of musicians.

Sixthly.—The physical education section, the object of which shall be to bring out in the gathering men distinguished as gymnasts, athletes and acrobats, and promote as far as in their means shall lie, the practice of bodily exercises among the community, and induce generally among them habits of industry, agility and ability.

That each of these sections may be able to effect its particular objects, subcriptions are invited from all classes and sections of the community. We have every hope, from the liberal offer of aid we have received from all quarters in connection with the above project, that our appeal will be heartily responded to.

Suppose, something of this kind were got up in Bombay. We may not succeed at once. But is it not our duty to be thinking of such things, and to be trying to do them, as far as our means might permit ?"

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN AUSTRIA.

A VIENNA correspondent says :—"No greater contrast can be imagined than the effect which Prince Napoleon produced by his stay here last summer and that which is produced by the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales. For months before the former arrived his visit to Vienna was the subject of never-ceasing talk and comment. Would he come or would he not ? Had he a mission or had he not ? And as soon as he had really started on his journey, telegraphs and special correspondents were busy recording every one of his steps and doings. Up to the last moment no one who did not by chance know of the intention of the Prince of Wales to pass some time on the Nile had any idea that he would come through Vienna as the shortest and most convenient route at this time of year from Copenhagen to Egypt, and when at last his arrival was announced for the 21st, the arrival of the heir presumptive to the throne of England made far less impression than the arrival of Prince Alexander of Hesse, the brother-in-law of the Emperor Alexander.

"The evening after the arrival of Prince Napoleon last summer, the evening papers were full of the details of his reception, and the next morning the papers could tell you all he did, ate, and thought, besides every paper giving a leader on the subject, and informing you what he was going to do within the next twenty-four hours. Every word of the bulletin was carefully read and acted upon. It become the programme of the day for the sight-seers and the idle. Men and women of all classes were anxious to catch a sight of the Napoleonide somewhere or other or somehow or other. Well known by his picture and the photographs in all the shops, he could scarcely show himself without being recognized and mobbed ; so that not unfrequently even his self-possession could not endure the fire of eye-glasses and stiring looks, and, utterly discomfited, he took refuge in hasty flight.

"The Prince and Princess of Wales have now been here for the last thirty-six hours almost without their presence being remarked. The general public did not know when they would arrive ; besides if they had known, the late hour of eight on a cold winter's evening would probably have deterred most sight-seers from undertaking an adventurous expedition to the Western Railway station. Thus they are satisfied with reading the short paragraphs in the papers which tell them how the Emperor, with a couple of Princes of the Imperial House and various Court dignitaries and the British Embassy, went to meet the English guests at the station ; how the Prince wore a dark-coloured suit, and the Princess a gray travelling dress ; how the Emperor sat in the same Court carriage with the Prince and Princess, and conducted them into the apartments in the corner of the burg, towards the old bastion called Bellaria ; then how the visits were exchanged, how last evening there was a great dinner of 120 *converts* at Court, and a visit to the Opera, where 'Faust' was to be given ; that to-day there is to be a family dinner and a select Court ball.

"But all this is only for the initiated ; for the general public the presence of the English guests passes unperceived. Of course something of this may be put on the score of the season, which is not very favourable to out-door lounging and sight-seeing : while the stay of Prince Napoleon was favoured by the most beautiful summer weather, when every one was out of doors all the evening, even without any particular object. There was, besides, the curiosity of seeing a real Napoleonide, who, according to all accounts, was most like, of his whole family, to the founder of the dynasty ; but the chief and great reason of the interest taken in Prince Napoleon's visit was the confliction of it with some deep-laid scheme of his Imperial cousin. All this was calculated for stage effect, which falls away in the case of the heir presumptive of constitutional England. The Prince and Princess of Wales say they go to spend a few weeks in Egypt, and it never occurs even to the most imaginative that they might do something else under the pretext of a pleasure journey—for instance try and give a new turn to the Turco-Greek conflict, intrigue against the Suez Canal, or prepare the ground for an English occupation of the coasts of the Red Sea, thus shutting up the way to India for the rest of the world. For any one who is not particularly anxious to live in a blaze of fireworks, and be heralded in like some renowned circus rider, this would seem by far the more comfortable position of the two."

INTERCOMMUNICATION IN RAILWAY TRAINS.

WE read in a home paper that it has now been made imperative on railway managers to provide means of communication between passengers and guards in all trains running greater distances than twenty miles without stopping. With a view of determining on the best means of complying with the requirements of the Board of Trade, a meeting of engineers and others interested in the matter has been held at York, and a series of experiments were carried out on the various systems proposed. Amongst these systems we may mention that of Mr. Ramsbottom, in which a whipcord line is extended from the engine to the rear van, attached on the former to a whistle, and at the latter kept in tension by a weight. If the rear guard pays out line or if a passenger cuts the cord, the whistle sounds, being opened by a spring as soon as the tension on the cord is diminished. Mr. Harrison has a rope system in which the whistle is opened by a pull on the cord, the lengths of rope being permanently attached to the carriages, and joined between them by hooks and eyes; when the rope is pulled a semaphore is released and fixes itself so as to indicate the point from which the signal has been given. Various electrical systems were also tried. More recently, Mr. Latimer Clarke has produced a pneumatic system on which experiments have been made at Sevenoaks. This consists of a heavy gong on the engine, and a smaller one in the guard's van. Both gongs are struck by hammers actuated by the train itself. The gear which actuates the hammers is connected with vacuum cylinders connected with a pipe running the whole length of the train, from which the air is continuously exhausted by a pump on the tender. The pipe is in communication with plugs in the carriages. Any passenger pulling out one of these plugs destroys the vacuum in the pipe, the mechanism of the gongs falls into gear, and the gongs are sounded. This system of Mr. Clarke answered its purpose admirably in the experimental trial, and certainly appears to possess many merits.

THE LAW OF BETS AND WAGERS.

A NEW and somewhat surprising view of the law affecting bets and wagers has been taken by Baron Bramwell in the case of "Maitland v. Jones," decided on Tuesday, the 26th Jan. Two persons agree to form a partnership for the purpose of making a series of wagers on horse-races, and sharing the profits and losses on these transactions. The speculation resulting in a loss, the one partner sues the other for the moiety of several bets paid on their joint account. Baron Bramwell says, "A bet itself was null, but there was nothing illegal in an arrangement between two parties to the effect that the one should make bets and pay losses, if there were any, and that the other should indemnify him against part of them." This ruling, if upheld, will materially alter the legal position of the numerous class of persons who make bets upon commission. Hitherto it has been considered that the agreements between such agents and their principals were not under the protection of the law. The Gaming Act of 1845 says that "No suit shall be brought or maintained in any court of law or equity for recovering any sum of money or valuable thing won by any wager," but it says nothing about money lost. Baron Bramwell holds that money lost in such cases as the present may be recovered. But if the partnership had resulted in a profit, it is clear from the statute that one partner could not have enforced a division of profits. Where is the mutuality of a contract which is enforceable only on one side ? Either the late decision is anomalous, or the statute relating to wagers is a flagrant example of ambiguous and confused legislation.—*Daily Telegraph.*

CHEMICAL ANALYSES THE BEST TEETOTAL LECTURES.

THE practice of "liquoring up," as it is called by our cousins across the Atlantic, is not likely to be checked, when once it has become a habit, by neat little extracts from teetotal lectures, or even from the reports of analytical chemists. If anything, however, could really serve as a useful warning to dram-drinkers, it would be such a document as has been recently issued in New York by the chemist to the Board of Excise. Whatever may be said in palliation or defence of the use of honest and unadulterated spirits, few people will be found to plead for a general consumption of fusil oil. Professor Chandler, analysing thirty-two samples of Bourbon whisky and brandy, bought at different shops, found fusil oil in twenty-eight out of them ; and we are further more informed that "in small doses this oil is highly stimulating, while in larger ones it destroys the mucous membrane of the stomach." Under its various names of potato oil, grain oil, cornspirit oil, amylic alcohol, and hydrated oxide of amile, it is the chief ingredient in the adulteration of American spirits ; and the liquors thus doctored are not merely dangerous and destructive, they are unpalatable into the bargain. Of Professor Chandler's thirty-two samples, only three were held to be "good" in their mere quality as drinks, whilst the "bad" ones are suggestively described as having "a flavour like vinegar and rancid lamp oil." Forewarned, forearmed. The prudent American henceforth, when asked to "put himself outside of something," should politely reply, "Thank you, kind sir ; but I do not like rancid lamp oil, and I would rather not destroy my mucous membrane until I have quite done with it. Till then, farewell—be happy !"—*Daily Telegraph.*

MILITARY MESSES.

WE (*Pall Mall Gazette*) are inclined to think that General Faber, in his letter to the *Times*, has ventured a true explanation of the circumstances under which the son of a "Constant Reader" of that journal finds it necessary to apply monthly to his father for £20 to pay his mess bill. "I fear," says General Faber, "that 'Constant Reader, jun.,' is rather extravagant, and somewhat inclined to make his extravagance appear compulsory." "Alpha" suggests that it would be well if "Constant Reader" made some inquiries about the items of his son's account, and set it aside duly to find out whether "cash advanced by a messmate" did not amount to a goodly sum. A father who is required to subscribe £20 a month towards his son's bills for eating and drinking alone may be regarded as acquiring a sort of right to investigate these bills before he discharges them. And no more sensible or practical advice could be offered to a "Constant Reader" than this. We will, if we are not very much mistaken, discover that the fault lies in his son, and not in the system of the mess. It is very much the fashion for young men, driven into a corner to account for their extravagances, to say that the mess does it. The mess is too often the "cat" of military life in the double sense of having to bear all the blame of extravagant consumption which falls to the lot of the domestic cat in ill-regulated homes and of falling with prodigious force upon the shoulders of too confiding fathers. Messes, as a rule, are the reverse of extravagant. Whether they might not be made cheaper than they are is another question ; but an average charge of from 2s. 6d. to 3s. a day for dinner, a charge of 1s. for breakfast and 1s. for luncheon, the two latter being entirely optional and contingent on the officers partaking of these meals at the mess, will hardly account for mess bills of £20. Supposing that an officer breakfasts, lunches, and dines at mess every day of the month, and taking his dinner at 3s., which is higher than most regiments charge, when the "Regent's allowance" is deducted, we have an outside expenditure of £7 10s. per month. Add to this £2 10s. for wine, and £1 for subscriptions, mess guests, &c., and we are still £9 short of "Constant Reader, jun.'s" inevitable £20; and by the most reasonable exercise of economy and self-denial, by lunching or breakfasting in your room, an officer may easily reduce his mess expenditure to something under £10 a month. We believe that £8 a month would more nearly represent the actual cost of living of most subaltern officers in the army who are at all careful in the matter. But, given a young man of extravagant habits, and he may of course increase his mess bill almost indefinitely. He may require hot breakfasts and expensive dishes for luncheon ; he may drink wine in season and out of season, in the mess-room and in his private quarters, wine of any quality and of any price. Make up your mind to indulge yourself to the top of your bent, and you will, of course, find pretty much the same facility at a mess as elsewhere. Nor do we see how this is to be prevented. You cannot push sump ury laws with grown up men beyond a point. A colonel may insist on the mess dinners and charges being kept within the bounds of a reasonable economy. They might, perhaps, more often than they do, look closely into the possible ways of reducing expense. But we do not see how they can absolutely compel a youngster to limit his expenditure to a fixed sum, or apply main force to prevent him from swallowing still champagne if he is so inclined. The influence of a good colonel, and the establishment of a moderate tone in a mess, will, no doubt, go a long way towards discouraging extravagance in individuals. The absence of such influences gives rise to those inequalities in mess charges which do undoubtedly exist. But it is difficult to say how the senior officers of a regiment can do more as a general rule, than they do at present to check mess extravagance. At present, except in a few very rare cases, messes, we repeat, are not expensive. Probably, by giving up messing and adopting a cutting system, and a chilling supervision, such as has been most satisfactorily applied at some large messes, they might be made cheaper. But it is unfair to lay to the charge of the mess, or of those who are responsible for the administration of the system, individual extravagances and habits of weak self-indulgence. And, on the other hand, it is not to be denied that from a military and social point of view the English mess system possesses many substantial advantages.

When "A Constant Reader" has obtained one or two of his son's mess bills perhaps he will be kind enough to make them public for the scrutiny and benefit of those who take an interest in the subject and have some practical acquaintance with it.

FOWL-PLAY ; OR HOW TO MAKE SURE OF YOUR DINNER.—In some parts of Black town when a hungry native is hard up for a meal, he resorts to the following ingenious contrivance for supplying his wants :—He takes a handful of raw rice and strews it carefully in a narrow line, from the street right into his house. By and by a stray chicken belonging probably to a neighbour, will appear, and, of course, begin to devour the tempting bait voraciously. By degrees the unwary bird is drawn through the open door, behind which a small boy or a girl is hidden, and no sooner is the entrance complete, then the door is closed with a bang and the fowl caught in the trap. To catch Master Cock-a-doodle-doo, pluck him, cut him up, and convert him into a savoury curry, is the work of a jiffy, and by the time the unfortunate owner has missed his bird, it may very possibly be undergoing digestion, or be in such an advanced stage of cooking as to render all attempts at recognition hopeless. One morning a woman was caught in the very act—having just succeeded in dressing her capture when the indignant lover of a fowl rushed into her house with a police constable. There was of course a dispute, and as the woman had nine points of the law in her favour, alias the fowl—which it was impossible to identify without the feathers—she may be said to have had the best of it.—*Madras Mail.*

TURF REFORMS.

ALTHOUGH it is somewhat early to indulge in a prophecy upon a season as yet in the womb of time, few of thousands interested in racing will fain deny that 1869 is to be associated with new laws and new regulations, of more or less benefit to the Turf. Sir Joseph Hawley's extraordinary resolutions, to which deeper importance attached from his high position as an honourable, popular and long-experienced sportsman, fairly took the world by surprise, and in order to give them full ventilation, he now proposes to postpone the consideration of them until a meeting of the Jockey Club, to be held in London about the time of Epsom Races. By this means a larger attendance may be expected than at Newmarket in the spring ; and in case of his resolutions being carried, Sir Joseph Hawley will further propose that the entries for the Derby, and other races at Newmarket, Epsom, and Ascot, which have usually closed after the New-market July Meeting, shall not close till the Tuesday after the Houghton ; also, that the races which have hitherto closed on the Tuesday after the Houghton, shall not close before the first Tuesday in January. Even in the case of Sir Joseph's original motion, partially "breaking down," we trust that he will still persevere with regard to the closing of stakes, for excepting the Derby alone as an instance, surely a delay of three months in the naming of yearlings can matter little to the public. On the other hand, the change would be most valuable to the nominators, for towards the fag end of October all the yearling sales have been completed, and with education commenced, an estimate of strength, reliable in the majority of instances, may be formed in the various stables. Thus owners, whose expenses should be curtailed if possible, might save a quantity of forfeits to which they become liable by entering their stock at so early an epoch in the affairs of the country. There is growing up a singularly strong electoral movement in France ; and if each private individual would tell you of his own personal experience, you would find that he knows of at least four or five men among his own intimates who are all becoming candidates of the opposition.

Yes ; but the question to be asked is what "opposition" ? Here comes the interesting feature of this present hour. The true answer to the question of what "opposition" would be, "none in particular ;" and therein lies precisely its importance. It would be hard to find a genuine legitimist candidature anywhere, and even in the heart of Brittany things are so altered in this respect, that only two days since a large landed proprietor in Morbihan avowed to me that a cousin of his own, whose name is a very burner of royalism (and who, in 1848, was elected spontaneously four times over), would not have the ghost of a chance. "That is"—added my informant—"he would have no chance if he presented himself as a legitimist ; but he, who succeeded by so doing twenty years ago, feels himself that it would be an impossibility to do so now ; therefore, if he should insist on the province presenting him, he is not an independent candidate."

This is the language of almost every one, and this it is which begins to make the government reflect. No man would put himself forward as a royalist or an Orleanist candidate—no man feels that either of this two monarchical parties represents anything, or responds to any feeling in the public mind ; but every man is conscious that he has a chance if he simply stands firm and can make himself accepted as the independent member.

Not to be the "official" candidate, that would seem to be the one thing needful, and the *mot d'ordre* that is being passed from mouth to mouth is, "No official candidates."

The other day a leading man in one of the central departments came to a lady whose *château* is in this neighbourhood, saying—"Madame, have you no one to recommend ?—(the lady in question is a widow, with one only son)—for all we are determined upon is a non-official candidate ; if your son were ten years older he would be chosen at once, merely because, though not a royalist, he would certainly be independent, whereas all the great industrials of the province may have interests that will ally them to the government."

Of purely anti-dynastic men you would find so few in France that your astonishment would be that the Empire should not be the most popular *regime* possible ; but those who have come not to

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 9th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	2,400,000
Being Called up	800,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon

SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock and approved Shares, and other Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2½ per Rupee

4	do.	2s. "
3	do.	1/11½ "
2	do.	1/11¾ "
1	do.	1/11 11/16 "
On demand		1/11½ "
On Scotland		1/11¼ "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6 do.	4
Do.	12 do.	5
Do.	24 do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for consideration without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 19th February, 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, one well seasoned American Wooden Bungalow, with doors and windows, one Drawing and a, one Dining Room, two Bed Rooms, and two Dressing ; also a separate Cook Room with Godown and a separate

FOR other particulars apply to MR. A. LAING, Machinist Orientaler, Cursetjee Sooklaze Street, Byculla.

Bombay, 26th January, 1869.

Now Ready, Price per Volume 5 Guineas—Rs. 52½.

THE FLORA OF BRITISH INDIA. By WILLIAM TURNER DYER, M.A. and JOSEPH DALTON HOOKER, C.B. M.D. F.R.S. &c. &c. Vol. I.—Gujerat, Kutch, Vol. II.—Maharashtra, or Marratta Country.

Bombay, 6th Feb. 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

PAPER FOR SALE—Glazed and common Backing about 300 lb., Marble and Brown Casing 50 lb., Fine Facing 11 lb.

PRINTING, Royal 20 to 24 lb., Double Royal 40 lb., Double Demy 36 and 40 lb.

HANDMADE Small Post, Large Post, Demy, Medium, 23 lbs. and 34 lbs., Royal and Super-royal.

MACHINE-MADE Royal.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

PREPARED BOARDS, suitable for Flooring, Ceiling, &c., just received ex ship "Ardgowan"—6 in. by ¾ in., tongued and grooved. Whitewood, with 15½ in. by ¾ in., tongued, grooved and beaded, of both Whitewood and Redwood. For sale in lots of 5,000 ft. deliverable on Carnac Bunder. Apply to PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

6th February 1869.

METAL MART BOREE BUNDER.—Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement.

Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ¾ inch Plate Iron.
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Rivets and Files.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, daily expected and orders now being registered.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

JW. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and with ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

Just Landed.

Two first class Clarence, by Laurie and Marner and Thorn.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

A very handsome nearly new English-built Mail Phaeton, with Lamps, Axle, and Shaft, by Laurie and Marner.

A four-seated small Open Carriage, with moveable Glass Shutters, by Owken.

A Dito nearly new ditto, by Davis.

A second-hand Cab Buggy on C Springs, by James Henderson, Gla gow.

A first-rate English-built four-wheeled Dog-cart, with Lamps and Shaft, by Rogers and Co.

A nearly new light English-built four wheeled Dog Cart, with Lamps and Shaft, by Rogers and Co.

Just Landed.

A very handsome and small light park Phaeton, on C Spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre.

One ditto self-driving ditto., by Barton and Sons.

The Property of Gentlemen.

A nearly new Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, with folding heads, Collenge patent Axles, lacewood Shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windover.

And also,

The Properties of Gentlemen.

A nearly new English-built Cab Buggy, with Lamps.

The Property of H. Birdwood, Esq., Registrar of the High Court, proceeded to England

A double-barrelled Gun, by B. Morrison.

The above Gun to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Also,

A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage, with Lamps and Pole, by H. Black & Co.

The Properties of Officer.

1 nearly new Malvern Dog Cart, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Also,

A nearly new four-seated Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double venetians and circular Glasses on front, Lamps and Shaft, by Thorn.

A second-hand English-built Mail Phaeton or Waggonnette with Lamps and Shaft.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new and very light Madrasi built Office Shigram, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Tod & Co., Madras.

Just Unpacked

A fresh batch of Plated and Brass mounted Buggy, Dog-cart, and Gig Harness.

The Property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe.

A nearly new first-class Boat-shaped four-seated Open Carriage, painted dark green, lining to match, with enamel leather spare Top for Sun, Lamps and Pole, by Edwin Kesterton.

Just Landed.

2 very handsome Four-seated new Cab Phaeton, painted dark green, and dark blue lining to match, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Jones of Southampton.

Also, the Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A nearly new light Palkhee Office Shigram with Lamps.

A nearly new Waggonnette.

Just Unpacked,

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses' Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for Single and Double Harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Rembolders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for Single Harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.

And also,

A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators with highly furnished linings, folding-heads, aprons with double springs.

The Property of a Gentleman.

2 very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

2 very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

MANEKJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
24th February, 1869.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Disordered Stomach.—Who can with certainty predict the ultimate issue of a disordered stomach if it be neglected? Fever, diarrhœa, and even cholera, are often the penalties of such neglect. It should be everywhere known that Holloway's Pills effectually prevent these disastrous consequences. This purifying medicine should be taken at once, to stem the formidable symptoms, or the opportunity of doing so may be lost for ever, and a few days' delay even may be fatal. Each succeeding dose gradually regulates the stomach, liver, and bowels. When the weather is sultry, the system weakened, and malaria abundant, the digestion and its organs should be kept in order by treatment so simple, yet so productive of comfort, security, and strength.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

Ex "PRINCE OSCAR,"

Just landed

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE

Bottled by the eminent Firm of M. B. Foster & Sons of Brook Street, Bond Street, London,

FOR WHOM WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES.

Cases 3 dozen quarts..... at Rs. 6 8 per dozen.
" 6 " pints ..... at " 4 0 "

Now landing from the same vessel

Our second shipment of

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE

Bottled by H. STONE & Co.,

of the same quality and gravity as our first shipment highly recommended.

CASH PRICES.

Barrels 4 dozen quarts..... at Rs. 6 8 per dozen.
Barrels 8 " pints ..... at " 4 0 "

LIKEWISE EX "PRINCE OSCAR,"

GUINNESS' DUBLIN XXXXX. STOUT

Recommended to Invalids being free from acidity and very potent.

CASH PRICES.

Cases 3 dozen Quarts at.....Rs. 7 8 per dozen.
Cases 6 " Pints at ..... " 5 0 "

☞ This is GENUINE STOUT (Not Porter)

Bottled by Sparks Moline.

☞ NOTICE.

In consequence of the numerous Orders registered for our Gold and Silver Neck one and two Stars Champagne, the entire shipment landed last week from the "Prince Oscar" has been disposed of. The next shipment of the same Brand is on board the "Merwanjee Framjee," and may be looked for about the first week in March.

Orders registered, priority being given as they come in.

Champagne Expected in March also.

Ex "MERWANJEE FRAMJEE."

Cordon Blue	Rs.	28 0
Creme de Bouzy		34 0
Fleur de Sillery		40 0
Light Dry Sillery		35 0

PORT WINE EX "PRINCE OSCAR"

JUST LANDED.

18	0	One grape, a full bodied fruity wine ..... Rs.	16 0
24	0	Two grapes, a superb full flavored wine, very mellow, a good after dinner wine	21 0
30	0	Three grapes, a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavor with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

THE FOLLOWING ALSO JUST LANDED FROM "PRINCE OSCAR."

Credit.			Cash.
42	0	Sparkling Moselle Nonpariel	30 0
20	0	Old Tom (Cordial Gin)	18 0
12	0	Jamaica Rum (Fine Apple)	20 0
		Chateau Latour, an after Dinner Wine.	28 0
		Holland Gin 15 large square	
		Holland Gin 12 small square	
30	0	Ginger Wine	17 0
20	0	Orange Bitters	17 0

Dutch Liqueurs, Noyeau, Curacoa, Maraschino and Cherry Brandy.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

HOGSHEADS, QUARTERS, CASKS AND KILDERKINS.

ALSO JUST LANDED.

Credit.			Cash.
15	0	Claret for Breakfast	13 0
17	0	Claret St. Jullien	15 0
22	0	Claret Chateau Larose	20 0
30	0	Chateau Latour, an after Dinner Wine.	28 0
34	0	Chateau Lafitte, an after Dinner Wine	28 0
34	0	Chateau Margeaux, an after Dinner Wine	28 0

STEINWEIN, in Original Dutch Flacons, with handles, in one dozen cases, at Rs. 24. The Flacon contains one Quart.

Credit.			Cash.
48	0	RUINART Pere et EXPORT.	

HIGH PORT and. Cannot be sent out of Bombay as each case weighs about 300 lbs.

CHATEAU Y'QUEM.

Credit.			Cash.
42	0	A description of Liqueur Sauterne highly appreciated.	38 0

VERMOUTH IN STOCK.
ORANGE BITTER IN STOCK.
Other Wines, and Spirits, expected by the following ships.

"BENVOIRLICH."

CLARETS FOR CUP
CLARETS FOR BREAKFAST
CLARETS FOR TIFFIN
CLARETS FOR DINNER
CLARETS FOR AFTER DINNER, VERY FULL, such as
CHATEAU MARGAUX
CHATEAU LAFITTE
CHATEAU LATOUR.

"FERDINAND MERIC."

AFTER DINNER CLARET, HIGHEST BRAND
SAUTERNE
BRANDIES
SHERRIES, BOTTLED
CHAMPAGNES, FOUR KINDS
OLD TOM
WHISKEY, SCOTCH AND IRISH
HOLLANDS
JAMAICA RUM
ORANGE BITTERS
DUTCH LIQUEURS
VERMOUTH.

"BRITISH SOVEREIGN."

MOSELLES, SPARKLING AND STILL
HOCKS, SPARKLING AND STILL
SHERRIES, BOTTLED
SHERRIES IN WOOD
(10 Different Brands)
PORT WINE, BOTTLED
BASS'S BEER (Bottled by M. B Foster)
PORT WINE IN PIPES
KILDERKINS BASS'S BEER
BRANDIES
LIQUEURS FRENCH
MARSALA
CHATEAU Y'QUEM
BURGUNDIES
STILL HOCKS.

"DILBHUR."

RHENISH WINE OR STILL HOCKS,
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 40 per dozen.
BURGUNDIES
CREAM OF THE VALLEY
DUTCH LIQUEURS
DUBLIN STOUT
BASS'S BEER, Bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons and H. Stone & Co.
KILDERKINS BASS'S BEER
EAU DE VIE OR LIQUEUR
BRANDY 20 YEARS OLD
SHERRIES IN WOOD
SHERRIES, BOTTLED

"GAULOIS"

(Direct from Bordeaux).

CHABLIS
SAUTERNE
CLARETS FOR CUP
CLARETS FOR BREAKFAST
CLARETS FOR DINNER
CLARETS FOR AFTER DINNER, VERY FULL, viz.,
CHATEAU MARGAUX
CHATEAU LAFITTE
CHATEAU LATOUR.

We have not received Invoices of Goods on board the other vessels, viz., "Pembroke Castle," "Night Hawk," and "Strathblane," having sailed only a short time prior to the latest London dates. In due course we shall detail the shipments.

OUR LONDON AND BORDEAUX AGENCY.

Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied on the following terms:—

Prices on board export ship, free of all charges.

	Quarts	Pints
	1 and 3 Doz. Cases. per doz.	2 Doz Cases. per doz.
SHERRY—24s. 34s. 45s. 52s. and 56s.	per doz.	
PORT—34s. 36s. and 40s.	"	
CHAMPAGNE—36s. 42s. 48s. and 62s.	"	
Ditto Magnums 100s. and 115s.	"	
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCKS—40s. 42s. and 45s.	"	
STILL HOCKS & MOSELLE—20s. 24s. 40s. and 45s.	"	
CLARETS, Light Breakfast, 16s. 18s. and 20s.	"	
Do. (good body) 32s. 36s. and 54s.	"	
BRANDY, 28s. 32s. and 50s.	"	

WINES IN WOOD.

SHERRY, £42, £50, £64, and £92 per butt.
PORT, £48, £64, £78 and £98 per pipe.
CLARETS, £10, £18, £25, £36 and £40 per hhd.
Other Wines and Spirits at home quotations.—See separate circular.

TERMS TO MESSES.—6 months from date of Bill of Lading, or 5 per cent. discount on cash deposit.
London address, 16 George St., Mansion House.

PAYNE AND Co.,
(BOMBAY BRANCH,)
OFFICES AND SAMPLE ROOM—Elphinstone Circle.
(Immediately opposite the Custom House).
GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND Co.
(BOMBAY BRANCH.)

TERMS.

GUARANTEE.—We wish it to be distinctly understood that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back or exchange any that may not be approved.

QUOTATIONS.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

DELIVERIES.—Our deliveries will be in quantities of not less than 1 doz., excepting Liquors, which can be had in any quantity, sample bottles may be had and to the purchasers of 6 dozens and upwards there will be no charge made for the same.

OUR LONDON & BORDEAUX HOUSES.—Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied at home quotations.

CASH DEPARTMENT.—We would direct special attention to our cash quotations which we have found so successful in Calcutta, whereby our friends derive all the advantages of a cash transaction, by obtaining their Wines at the very lowest remunerative prices, All orders to the Cash Department should be accompanied by a Remittance, in the absence of which they will be transferred to the Credit Department for execution at credit rates.

ADULTERATIONS.—We take the liberty of mentioning that there is a vast quantity of adulterated Wines shipped to this country which are offered at somewhat lower prices than those at which we can afford to sell pure ones; still we are assured that good wines will stand their ground when fairly tested. Those parties, however, who vend "made up" wines act very injurious to the fair trader, and bring discredit on the merchant generally.

PAYNE AND Co.,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
[ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.]
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS.

Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815 and in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

We respectfully solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANT, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms than any other House in Bombay. Being importers on the London and Bordeaux Markets and having direct contracts with growers of Champagnes, Sherries, German Wines and Ports, who make up our Wines under our own supervision; we are in the best possible position to offer on liberal terms to every class of consumers, whose tastes we have; from our experience of upwards of 50 years exclusive trading in Wines, Spirits, been enabled to arrive at with certainty.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozens pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Case, or for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in such Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment; but as our prices cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic effects; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, whereby adding sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do our quotations. Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints.

CLARETS.

	Our own Brand	per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1	—Chateau Latour or Margaux	Rs.	30 Rs. 16
" 2	—Leoville, Blue capsule, do	"	25 " 14
	Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule, ...	"	22 " 12
" 3	—La Rose, Yellow capsule, do	"	18-8, 10-8
" 4	—St. Julien, Green capsule, do	"	15-8, 10
" 5	—Medoc, Red capsule do	"	15-8, 9
" 6	—Medoc, White capsule, do	"	13-8
Sauterne, Red capsule, ...		"	22

Very choice BURGUNDIES—Red and White.
(Our own Brand.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs.	32
Nuits, ditto	"	26
Macon, ditto	"	21
Chablis, ditto	"	22

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand.)

Magnums Finest Dry	Rs.	74
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded	"	36 Rs. 19-8
Fine Sparkling Silver Foil ditto	"	32 " 17-8
Good Sparkling, ditto ditto	"	27 " 14-8

GERMAN WINES.
(Our own Brand.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock or Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs.	36 to 19-8
Sparkling Hock or Muscatel Moselle Silver foil...	"	32 " 17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	"	34 ...
" " Braunberger, do.	"	25 ...
Hock, " Johannisberger	"	42 ...
" " Forster Thanner	"	34 ...
" " Rudesheimer, do.	"	29 ...
" " Hocheimer, do.	"	23 ...
do. " 3, White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine ...	"	18 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	"	15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	"	33 8

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

A 1 quality, Gold Seal, an Invalid's Wine full and fruitly. Trade mark	Rs.	30 0
1st quality, Black seal—Dessert Wine mature	"	24 8 14-8
2nd " Red seal—a good second quality	"	18 9

Our Spirits are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

These latter have, in shape (Heart-shaped) been extensively imitated.

Superior very Old Pale Cognac, No. 1—Black Capsule...	Rs.	32
Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	"	28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	"	25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1d quality	"	22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	"	21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	"	23
" Scotch	"	21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	"	21

LIQUEURS.

The finest: cheap imitations we do not ship.

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White ...	Rs.	40 22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best	"	40 22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	"	30 16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)...	"	20

OUR TERMS for Cash Payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; three months' credit will be allowed to approved parties, without discount; interest will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months; MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c. can be supplied them most economically from our Bombay Godowns, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection. Merchants and Traders buying over 30 dozen at one time for resale, can learn on very liberal terms on application at our Office in Dean Lane.

IN addition to our own exclusive business we have been entrusted with the sale of

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

And we are empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the abovenamed articles can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—

Carbonell's Sherry	Rs.	30 per dozen.
Do. Port	"	30 "
Delbruck Fils' Claret St. Estephe	"	17 "
Do. Do. St. Julien	"	18 "
Do. Do. St. Estephe in Wood...	"	180 per hhd.
Do. Brandy	"	16 per dozen.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

FIRST CLASS
PRIZE MEDAL BRANDIES,
TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED),
sole appointed Agents for the
VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC,
to whose BRANDIES was awarded
A FIRST CLASS PRIZE MEDAL
at the
PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867,
have just landed the FIRST CONSIGNMENT TO BOMBAY of these celebrated Spirits, the quality of which will be found to sustain fully their high European reputation.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, per dozen	27 0	30 0
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, the "Travelling Bottle," a flat and portable speciality for Travellers' use, per dozen	18 0	21 0
COGNAC, Old Pale, per dozen	24 0	27 0
COGNAC, Old, per dozen	18 0	21 0

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHARLES TOVEY AND SON.

MESSES OWEN and OKELL, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines:—

	Quarts 1 and 3 Doz. Cases. per doz.	Pints 2 Doz Cases. per doz.
Amontillado.....	Rs. 28	Rs. —
SHERRIES. No. 2 WhiteCapsule...	" 32	" 17
" 3 Green Seal	" 24	" —
" 1 Ruby Capsule.....	" 40	" 21
" 3 "Crowns" Solera ...	" 44	" 23
SAUTERNES. Two headed Eagle.....	" 25	" 13½
No. 4 White Capsule...	" 15	" —
" 3 " ...	" 20	" 11
CLARETS. " 2 c Blue Capsule...	" 24	" 13
" 2 a " ...	" 30	" 16
" 2 YellowCapsule...	" 36	" 19
" 1 Two " Sealed Eagle.....	" 40	" 21

Orders for the undermentioned shipments *(shortly expected to arrive.)* can now be registered:—

Per "Noel," from Bordeaux,
COGNAC, SAUTERNES.
Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,
WHITE AND RED BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNE, COGNAC, CLARET.
Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,
CHAMPAGNE, CLARET.
Per "Merwanjee Framjee," from London,
HOCK, MOSELLE, HOLLANDS, GENEVA.
Per "Star of the South," from London,
MOSELLE.
Per "Hindustan" from London.
ISLAY, MALT, AND IRISH WHISKEY, OLD TOM, PORT.
OWEN AND OKELL.

Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta.
Also, B. I. Burton Pale Ale, bottled by "Pale," in prime condition Rs. 4-12 per doz. quarts.

WANTED.

WANTED, two competent Overseers for employment in this Office. None need apply except those who have had experience in the preparation of Plans and Estimates of Buildings, and can survey and draw neatly.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 18th February 1869.

WANTED, for the Steam Factory H. M.'s Dockyard, a Brass and Loam Moulder. Application (producing Testimonials) to be made in person at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th February 1869.

A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN, in Mercantile employ for upwards of 10 years, and well conversant with Mercantile business, is desirous of obtaining a Situation in Bombay, or up-country, and would be particularly pleased to proceed to China. The best testimonials and references as to character and abilities can be given. Address No. 4, care of "Bombay Gazette."

Bombay, 19th February 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

GODOWNS TO LET, in Military Square, Fort. Rent moderate. Applications to be addressed to H. A. C., care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO LET—LOCKSLEY HALL—A spacious and airy Bungalow at Bellasis Road, suitable for a large Family with commodious Stabling, Godowns, Cook and Out-Houses attached. For Rent apply at the Office of the undersigned, 6, Rampart Row, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

29th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—(In Liquidation.)

BACON.

BY EVERY WEEKLY STEAMER.

	Rs. as Cash.	Rs. as. Credit.
FLITCH, preserved in Salt and Sugar; PRIME MIDDLES ONLY, from 18 to 26lbs. each, per lb.	1 0	1 2
Do. do. ON CUT	1 2	1 4
FINE STREAKED BREAKFAST, in sealed tins, of from 3 to 8 lbs., per lb.	1 2	1 4

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watches can be procured from the Factory ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50, with guarantee for 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING and OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks, with Calendar, Thermometer Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches, which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

JEWELLERY.—English, French and German Jewellery.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of lever action 8-day Clocks. Price Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,537, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. P. cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges ..... Rs. 750 0

A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings 600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE REAL LEADENHALL OX TONGUES;

In Pickle—far superior in flavour and delicacy to every other description of Tongue.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Each	4 8	5 0
Kegs containing three	12 8	14 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SAVORY AND MOORE'S
PANCREATINE AND PANCREATIC EMULSION

for the digestion of Cod Liver Oil,

"Palatable and more permanent in its effects than Cod Liver Oil."—Dr. Dobell on Tuberculosis.

"Reports of 185 Cases of Consumption treated with Pancreatic Emulsion."—See Lancet, Nov. 11 and 18, 1865, and Nov. 17, 1866.

"The Pancreatic Preparations are in high favour."—Medical Times and Gazette.

"I have not seen any Pancreatic Preparations that can be relied upon except Savory and Moore's."—Dr. Dobell on First Stage of consumption.

Pancreatic ..... Cash Rs. 1 12 Credit Rs. 2 0
Pancreatic Emulsion..... ash " 3 0 Credit " 3 8

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Char